THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.
is Published Weekly at
EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA COUNTY,
BY JAMES G. HASSON.

Guaranteed Circulation, - - 1,200

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
One copy, 1 year, cash in advance.....$1.50
do do if not paid within 3 months.. 1.75
do do if not paid within 6 months.. 2.00
do do if not paid within the year.. 2.25

To persons residing outside of the county fifty cents additional per year will be charged to cover postage.

In no event will the above terms be departed from, and those who don't consult their own interests by paying in advance must not expect to be placed on the same footing as those who do. Let this fact be distinctly understood from this time forward.

Pay for your paper before you stop it, if stop you must. None but scalawags do otherwise.—Don't be a scalawag—life is too short.

Cambria Freeman.

JAS. C. HASSON, Editor and Publisher.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

$1.50 and postage per year, in advance.

VOLUME XXI. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1887. NUMBER 38.

Advertising Rates.

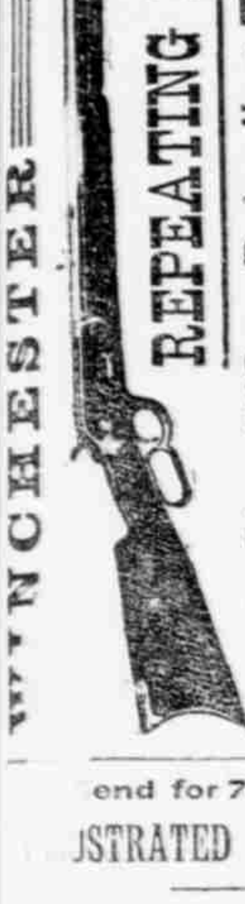
The large and reliable circulation of the CAMBRIA FREEMAN commends it to the favorable consideration of advertisers, whose favors will be inserted at the following low rates:

1 inch,	3 times		$1.50
1 "	3 months		[illegible]
1 "	6 months		[illegible]
1 "	1 year		[illegible]
2 "	6 months		6.00
2 "	1 year		10.00
3 "	6 months		8.00
3 "	1 year		12.00
¼ col'n	6 months		10.00
½ "	6 months		20.00
½ "	1 year		35.00
1 "	6 months		40.00
1 "	1 year		75.00

Business items, first insertion 10c. per line; each subsequent insertion 5c. per line.
Administrator's and Executor's Notices..... 2.50
Auditor's Notices..... 2.00
Stray and similar Notices..... 1.50

Resolutions or proceedings of any corporation or society, and communications designed to call attention to any matter of limited or individual interest must be paid for as advertisements.

JOB PRINTING of all kinds neatly and expeditiously executed at lowest prices. Don't you forget it.



WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.
Single Shot Rifles, Reloading Tools, and Ammunition of all kinds,
MANUFACTURED BY THE
WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

end for 76-Page
USTRATED CATALOGUE
NTION THIS PAPER.

ONLY $20.
Style Philadelphia Singer.

[illegible] from $20 to $30. A complete set of attachments with each machine. Also Ruffler, Johnson Tucker, and box of Four [illegible] and a Binder. 15 DAYS' TRIAL [illegible] own home before you pay one cent. Every [illegible] WARRANTED FOR 3 YEARS. [illegible] Circular.
A. WOOD COMPANY,
[illegible] 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

DRAW-POKER
[illegible]
Publishing Co., [illegible]

ATENTS
WEE GARNETT, Attorney-at-Law,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
[illegible] National Bank, Washington, D. C.
FOR INVENTOR'S GUIDE.

RGINIA FARMS FOR SALE.
[illegible] farms, 20 to 1,000 acres at $2 to $25 per acre. Good markets. Healthy climate. Favorable prospects. Write for circulars containing description. Sent free. PYLE & DeHAVEN, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, Petersburg, Va.

Fever CATARRH
ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES CATARRH, ROSE-COLD, HAY-FEVER, DEAFNESS, HEADACHE, COLD IN HEAD. PRICE 50 CENTS. ELY BRO'S, OWEGO, N.Y. U.S.A.
HAY-FEVER
[illegible]
the Cure.
Cream Balm.
[illegible] is applied into each nostril and is [illegible]. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail [illegible] ELY BROS., 235 Greenwich [illegible] York.

PE-RU-NA
Peruna is composed wholly of natural vegetable ingredients, each one of which is acknowledged by the medical profession to be the most potent of all [illegible] remedies known to medical science. It cures without fail every case of
Chronic Catarrh, Consumption, General and Nervous Debility, Neuralgia, Chronic Rheumatism, Diabetis, Stone in the Bladder, Bright's Disease, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Diseases of the Stomach.
[illegible] Druggist is out of our pamphlet "Ills of Life," or, if you are suffering from a disease not mentioned [illegible], address [illegible] S. B. Hartman & Co., Columbus, Ohio. (No. 4.)
MANALIN positively cures Constipation, Piles and Diarrhœa. Sold by all [illegible]. One dollar per bottle; six for [illegible]. Directions in English and German.

STAR SHAVING PARLOR!
[illegible] Mountain House, in Lloyd's Building.
HIGH STREET, EBENSBURG, PA.
J. H. GANT, Proprietor.
[illegible] will always find us at our place [illegible] business in business hours. Everything kept [illegible] CLEAN TOWELS A SPECIALTY.

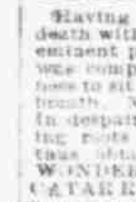
CHEAPEST and BEST Prices Reduced
HOLMAN'S NEW PARALLEL BIBLES!
[illegible] Fully Illustrated. Ag'ts wanted [illegible] A. J. Holman & Co., Phila.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
The powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of the low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., New York.

NATURE'S CURE FOR CONSTIPATION,
Sick-Headache, AND DYSPEPSIA.
RELIABLE REMEDY.
For Sick Stomach,
For Torpid Liver,
Billious Headache,
Costiveness,
Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient.
It is certain in its effects. It is gentle in its action. It is palatable to the taste. It can be relied upon to cure, and it cures by assisting, not by outraging, nature. Do not take violent purgatives yourselves or allow your children to take them, always use this elegant pharmaceutical preparation, which has been for more than forty years a public favorite. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Duff's College.
The oldest and best institution for obtaining a Business Education. We have successfully prepared thousands of young men for the active duties of life. For Circulars address,
P. DUFF & SONS, Pittsburg, Pa.
Sept. 23,-8t.



D. LANGELL'S ASTHMA AND CATARRH REMEDY.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Having struggled 20 years between life and death with ASTHMA or PHTHISIC, treated by eminent physicians, and receiving no benefit, I was compelled during the last 5 years of my illness to sit on my chair day and night gasping for breath. My sufferings were beyond description. In despair I experimented on myself compounding roots and herbs and inhaling the medicine thus obtained. I fortunately discovered this WONDERFUL CURE FOR ASTHMA AND CATARRH, warranted to relieve the most stubborn case of ASTHMA IN FIVE MINUTES, so that the patient can lie down to rest and sleep comfortably. Please read the following condensed extracts from unsolicited testimonials all of recent date:
Oliver V. R. Holmes, San Jose Cal., writes: "I find the Remedy all and even more than represented. I receive instantaneous relief."
E. M. Carson, A. M. Warren, Kas., writes: "Was treated by eminent physicians of this country and Germany; tried the climate of different States—nothing afforded relief like your preparation."
L. B. Phelps, P. M. Griggs, Ohio, writes: "Suffered with Asthma 40 years. Your medicine in 3 minutes does more for me than the most eminent physicians did for me in three years."
E. C. Plimpton, Joliet Ill., writes: "Send Catarrh Remedy at once. Cannot get along without it. I find it the most valuable medicine I have ever tried."
We have many other hearty testimonials of cure or relief, and in order that all sufferers from Asthma, Catarrh, Hay Fever, and kindred diseases may have an opportunity of testing the value of the Remedy we will send to any address TRIAL PACKAGE FREE OF CHARGE. If your druggist fails to keep it do not permit him to sell you some worthless imitation by his representing it to be just as good, but send directly to us. Write your name and address plainly.
Address, J. ZIMMERMAN & CO., Props., Wholesale Druggists, Wooster, Wayne Co., O.
Full size Box by mail $1.00.
June 24, 1887.-1y.

B. J. LYNCH,
UNDERTAKER,
And Manufacturer & Dealer in
HOME AND CITY MADE
FURNITURE!
PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,
LOUNGES, BEDSTEADS,
TABLES CHAIRS,
Mattresses, &c.,
1605 ELEVENTH AVENUE,
ALTOONA, PENN'A.
Citizens of Cambria County and all others wishing to purchase honest FURNITURE, &c., at honest prices are respectfully invited to give us a call before buying elsewhere, as we are confident that we can meet every want and please every taste. Prices the very lowest. [4-16-'80-tf.]

PATENTS
Obtained and all PATENT BUSINESS attended to for MODERATE FEES.
Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office and we can obtain patents in less time than those remote from WASHINGTON.
Send MODEL OR DRAWING. We advise as to patentability free of charge and we make NO CHARGE UNLESS PATENT IS SECURED.
We refer, here, to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div., and to the officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circulars, advice, terms and references to actual clients in your own State write to
C. A. SNOW & CO.
Opp. Patent Office Washington, D. C.

KNABE
PIANO-FORTES.
UNEQUALLED IN
Tone, Touch, Workmanship & Durability.
WILLIAM KNABE & CO.
Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore.
No. 112 Fifth Avenue, New York.

I CURE FITS!
When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.
Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

A DINNER AND A KISS.

"I have brought you your dinner, father,"
The blacksmith's daughter said
As she took from her arms a kettle
And lifted its shining lid;
"There's not any pie or pudding,
So I will give you this—"
And upon his toil-worn forehead
She left a childish kiss.

The blacksmith tore off his apron
And dined in happy mood,
Wondering much at the savor
Hid in his humble food,
While all about him were visions
Full of prophetic bliss;
But he never thought of the magic
In his little daughter's kiss.

While she, with her kettle swinging,
Merrily trudged away,
Stopping at sight of a squirrel,
Catching some wild bird's lay,
And I thought how many a shadow
Of life and fate we would miss,
If always our frugal dinners,
Were seasoned with a kiss.

WANTED, A DRESS SUIT.

"By Jove! That miserable tailor is enough to drive a man crazy!" cried Judge Henry Winkler, desperately, not knowing whether to curse or laugh.

He paced the room as he spoke, like a caged animal. Poor fellow! His anger was not unreasonable as he strode up and down the limited space, his hair dressed and perfumed, and attired in shining patent leather boots, linen faultlessly laundered—but there our description must cease, and we must not further dilate on the bridegroom's apparel.

Yes, Judge Winkler was to be married at twelve o'clock, sharp, to his adored Aurelia, in one of the most fashionable churches. The tailor had promised him to deliver his dress suit at his apartments at ten o'clock, and now it was quite half past-eleven, and Mr. Winkler stood arrayed in spotless white, and there were no signs of a swallow-tail anywhere!

"Do you know what I would do?" ventured an officious groomsman, who had come to escort the judge to church. "I would just put on my morning coat at once. I do believe that this will be the very best thing you can do just now."

"Bring me a hatful of last year's hail, but pray do not mention my morning coat, nor put in a plea for my trousers," cried the judge, laughing wildly. "One can see the sunshine through my coat; and leaving out such trifles as style and cut, my trousers, which were black ten years ago, are now of such a hue as to be totally indescribable. Man is always a laughable object when he is getting married, even at his best; but if I array myself as you suggest I am half afraid that Aurelia will say 'No,' instead of 'Yes,' at the alter."

"But what is to be done?" urged the groomsman. "What can you do? It is getting late. Did you not say that the tailor said ten o'clock? See, it is half-past eleven," cried Charley Held, nervously.

"He certainly said ten o'clock," the judge answered, sedately.

"Well, suppose we send for your dress suit?" said Charley.

"What are you dreaming of?" returned the judge. "It would take more than an hour for any messenger to get from here to the tailor shop."

"You are right," sighed Charley. "But tell me what was your reason for ordering your wedding clothes so late? They should have been here a week ago. Why were you so foolish?"

"I was foolish to trust to that beast of a tailor. I always put off things until the very last moment, and now I am to be punished, I suppose." And Henry Winkler threw himself into an arm-chair.

"Look at my new dress suit," said Charley, smoothing his coat down in front of a long dressing glass. "Doesn't it fit me well? Oh, I was smarter than you, judge, for my dress suit was ordered a week ago. I had it made expressly to wait on you."

"Your lecture may be very amusing," groaned the judge, "but it fails to keep me out of this muddle, my boy."

Suddenly the judge bounded up from the arm-chair, grasped the astonished Charley by the shoulders, and looked at him fixedly, while he cried!—

"You can help me out, if you will, old fellow. I see that you can be of the greatest assistance to me in this, the most threatening moment of my existence."

"I," answered the surprised friend. "What on earth can I do to help you now? I can not see my way."

"But you will see your way. Look in the glass, my dear boy. See how we stand—as much alike in figure as two peas."

"Well, what of that?" asked Charley, as the judge devoured his figure with his large brown eyes.

"Don't you see, my dearest friend, how you can help me? Why, you must lend me your suit so that I can hurry and get married," the judge said, impetuously.

What could Mr. Held do? He gave one long, despairing glance at his tall, fine figure in the glass, and thought of the charming Bertha, whom he, as best man, was to escort to the alter. Alas, he had contemplated this pleasure for weeks, and now he was to be undressed like a naughty boy, in the middle of the day; He was angry with himself that he had strutted before the glass and called the judge's attention to his dress suit, but some one had to suffer, evidently, and so Charley resigned his new clothes to his enraptured friend.

It took Judge Winkler but a moment to slip into the dress suit, and soon he had arrived at the church, escorted by the faithful Charley, who had donned the perforated morning coat and the despised trousers.

Winkler was the happiest of men, and Charley one of the saddest, as he walked up the aisle with the lovely Bertha on his arm, at whom he dared not look, for fear she would break off her engagement with him.

An hour later the newly-married pair went in the cars steaming away to Greenwald, where they were to pass their honeymoon. The judge had bribed the guard to give them a separate carriage. He had thrown off his overcoat and sat with his arm around his wife, pressing her tight against Charley Held's dress coat.

"My dear husband, did you not assure me that you never smoked?" the newly-wed spouse demanded.

"You are certainly right, my little darling," the judge replied; "I never smoke."

"Well, what is that in your coat pocket?" the girl asked, smiling.

"It is nothing but my note-book," the judge answered.

"A note-book, indeed," cried Mrs. Winkler. "I will bet anything it is a cigar-case."

About half a minute later the young wife had thrust her nimble fingers in her husband's pocket and had drawn out a real, true cigar-case, and such a cigar-case—all embroidered and perfumed, and bearing on its back this inscription: "To my dearest."

Casting an angry and astonished look at her husband, Mrs. Winkler said,—

"What made you deny the fact that you smoked? Did you think I would be displeased? But tell me," she added in a changed voice, "who embroidered this case for you?"

"Now I am in a predicament," the judge thought to himself, and laughed nervously, at which his wife seemed to regard him with increased displeasure.

"This cigar-case belongs to a friend of mine," he stammered.

"This is a pretty tale," cried Mrs. Winkler, and she drew out of the side of the cigar-case a perfumed, pink-hued note, folded in a lover's knot. The cars stopped for a while, and Judge Winkler left the train that he might procure some fruit for his bride. While the judge was absent, his wife utilized his absence in perusing the note, which ended with, "Your always loving Bertha."

This capped the climax. Here she was on her wedding tour, just beginning life with a man who could deceive her so shamefully. She was almost wild with anger and pain. When Judge Winkler returned with the lunch, his wife would not speak to him. She had taken another seat, and refused even to look at him. As the train approached a second stopping place, Judge Winkler, almost beside himself, exclaimed,—

"Aurelia, you must listen—you must answer me! Speak, and let me hear how I have had the misfortune to offend my soul's idol?"

Aurelia seated herself opposite her husband. She looked him straight in the eyes and said,—

"I intend to leave you at the next station."

"Great Heaven! you surely do not mean what you say. Tell me, I implore you, what has happened and how I have offended you!" Judge Winkler cried, now thoroughly astonished.

"I shall leave you and return to my parents in Berlin," the young wife said, bursting into tears.

"What for? What have I done?" asked the bewildered judge.

"You are a hypocrite, a traitor, a fiend. You have broken your poor wife's heart and made a miserable women out of a trusting bride," the girl cried, weeping bitterly.

"My dear girl, calm yourself—tell me what is the matter. Only speak, I beg of you," said the judge, trying to calm Aurelia's excitement.

"Dearest love—" he began.

"I am not your dearest love," cried Aurelia. "It is your 'always loving Bertha,' who is your dearest love, you vile wretch."

"But I have no 'always loving Bertha,'" echoed the judge. "You must be crazy, Aurelia."

"I wish to Heaven I was crazy; then I would be deaf to your villainy," cried Aurelia. "Here, take your love letter and let me go," she said, handing him the rose-colored note. The judge glanced at the note, and, laughing wildly, he struck his forehead with his open hand.

"I see it all now!" he cried. "This, of course, came out of the cigar-case, and the cigar-case came out of Charley's pocket. My darling wife, I have commenced our married life wrong by concealing something from you, which, perhaps, I should have acknowledged at the beginning. That wretch of a tailor failed to send my wedding clothes home in time. My packed trunk had been sent to the cars and an old, torn suit was all I had in my rooms. This is Charley's coat; the cigar-case is Charley's, and the 'ever loving Bertha' is also Charley's—thank Heaven!"

"Then, my dear husband, I am your only love?" demanded Mrs. Winkler, now smiling through her tears.

"You certainly are," the happy judge declared.

Aurelia kissed the cigar-case as well as her husband.

"You must always recall this event," she said, laughing. "And you must remember this, that a husband should never conceal anything from his own dear wife."

"And you must remember this, my little wife," returned the judge, "that a wife should never search her husband's pockets."

The young wife acknowledged her fault.

"It shall never happen again," she declared.

Will she keep her word? We doubt it.

* * *

Men.

Men of the present day have no occasion to feel humiliated because they are not taller and larger than they are. There is no reason, in the discoveries of science, for the supposition that men, as a whole, have ever had a greater average height than they have now. For a long time, at Rouens, in France, near the junction of the Isere and Rhone rivers, there existed a deposit of gigantic bones which had long been known as the "Giant's Field."

In recent times bones have been exhumed there which were believed to be human, and which were said to be those of Teutobodus, the king of the Teutons, who was overcome near the spot by Marius, the Roman general. The researches of Cuvier, however, proved that these bones, together with all the others exhumed in the same place, were those of the *dinotherium giganteum*, an extinct animal of the tapir species, which measured about twenty feet in length.

The myth of a race of giants has its counterpart in those other creatures of the imagination, the pigmies. These fabled people, who were so small that a stalk of grain was a tree to them, which they chopped down with tiny hatchets and brush-hooks, were said to inhabit Ethiopia. They were always at war with the cranes, but lived on such excellent terms with the partridges that they were able to harness them into their carriages.

They lived at first, according to the fable, in Thrace, but were driven out of Europe by the cranes, and took refuge in Ethiopia. It is now commonly supposed that the pigmies were nothing more nor less than monkeys of small size, like the marmoset. The pigmy's warfare with the crane was probably the one grain of exact truth which survived in the tradition.

The stories of the pigmies belong with the fables of the Orient. The men of ancient times were of the same, or nearly the same, height of those of the present day. The doors of the ancient houses, the ancient armor, the Egyptian mummies, as well as the bones of fossil men, prove that there has been little or no variation.

The normal stature of men and women ranges between four feet and six feet and four inches. Those who exceed the latter height may be called giants, while those who are below four feet are called dwarfs. There have been dwarfs scarcely one foot six inches in height, but even these have been considerably taller than the fabled pigmies of antiquity.

—*Youth's Companion.*

* * *

GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, in relieving Captain H. W. Lawton and his troop, B, of the 4th U. S. Cavalry, from duty in the Department of Arizona pays a graceful tribute to that officer and to his troops for the gallant services rendered by them, and thanks them heartily for their valuable assistance. That the tribute is well merited none will deny and all will unite in wishing Captain Lawton and his troopers a restful tour of quiet duty at that pleasant post, Fort Myer, Va.

* * *

POWDERED borax scattered freely wherever water-bugs put in their unwelcome appearance, and blown into crevices and all hiding-places, will send these pests to your neighbors for a time at least, and is the best remedy known.

A CHILIAN "SHE."

Isidora De Cousino, the Monte Cristo of South America.

A flashily dressed young man of medium height, with a large diamond in his shirt bosom, stepped off the barkentine Aldavia a few days ago when it arrived from Chili. There was something so sharp and shrewd in his appearance that the attention of an Examiner representative was attracted to him.

"That is Mr. Jenkins, the grand secretary to the richest woman in South America—Mad. Isidora de Cousino—commonly known as the Monte Cristo of South America," said an officer of the vessel.

"So you would like to know something of the madame," observed Mr. Jenkins, stroking his mustache on being introduced. "Well, there is lots to tell you. I could talk about her possessions and her eccentricities for a week and the subject would not be half exhausted. It is a rather curious thing that she was not discovered long since. She is known all along the South American coast and is almost a queen over the people. In fact, there is no one who disputes her in any thing she says or does, and she revels in the luxuries that her enormous wealth can surround her with. About fifty years have passed since she was born, and, though few women have dissipated as she has, she is well preserved, and goes out and has her nice little time the same as ever.

"No, she is not fair. Her features are coarse, like a servant girl's, but she has had many lovers.

"She has a partiality for the French, and a few years ago, when a gentleman from France happened around, she invariably invited him and fell in love with him. In late years her sons have been watching her and using their efforts to keep her from scandal, which she falls into very easily.

"The society people of the city repeatedly avow that they will never visit her again, but her receptions are so elegant and rich that they never fail to attend when they receive an invitation.

"Isidora is a native of Chili and a widow of the late Luis de Cousino, a gentleman of French origin. She claims to have Castilian blood in her veins, and most probably she has. She is the owner of about four-fifths of the coal mines of Lota, a small seaport in the southern part of Chili, the inhabitants of which are entirely dependent for their livelihood upon the mines, and besides this she has the controlling interest in the Compania Esplotadora de Carbon de Lota i Coronel. These mines supply all vessels of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company with coal, and also all steamers plying on the South-west Coast.

"At Lota she has removed what was a handsome building and is rebuilding a palace to eclipse any thing in South America. Its cost will be more than $2,000,000. The palace will be situated in the most beautiful park country, a veritable Eden, where it will be surrounded by the most magnificent trees and plants that money can procure. In Santiago, the capital of Chili, she has a residence that for grandeur has few equals. It is situated in a garden of five acres teeming with tropical plants and birds.

"Her stables contain fifty or more thorough-bred English racers. The madame was the first patroness of horse-racing in Chili. Her turnouts are equal to those of any Princess.

"Isidora cares little for money. Her income is enormous, but she manages to spend about as much. In 1885 her brother died. In her bereavement she made donations to hospitals, churches, convents, &c., to the amount of $600,000. She was left $8,000,000 by him. Included in her estate was a handsome residence on one of the principal streets of Santiago. The dwelling was built and owned for a time by a former Californian, Don Enrique Meiggs, who had all the material and workmen brought from the States.

"She has three daughters. The eldest is twenty-one and the youngest is twelve years of age. The second is seventeen, and the prettiest. Isidora has much trouble with them. Recently a young Lieutenant fell in love with the seventeen-year-old, and her mother saw fit to remove her to a convent. The others have since been placed where the beguilements of man can not reach."

* * *

Habits of Cats.

Some cats will not only jump high enough to rattle a latch or touch a door-knob when they desire to gain an entrance to a house, but have even been known to exhibit intelligence enough to push open a door, or raise a latch and open it, as effectually as a human being could perform the same feat. I once knew of a goose that would spring up and catch the string attached to an inside wooden latch, open the door, and walk in and up to the fire as deliberately as any one of the family. To this the latch string was seldom out, except by way of experiment. It could hardly be said of him "as stupid as a goose."

Cats are full of curiosity; and if a new chair or other piece of furniture is brought in when they are out, as soon as seen, they walk around it, smell of it, and touch it, sometimes climb up on it, sit awhile, and go off satisfied. When hungry they lick out the tongue, elevate the tail, and follow some one around, or pull at the clothing of the arm or lap to attract attention to their wants. The tail is lowered, when satisfied with eating or with drinking. Scratching at the door is their sign for wanting to go out, also. The same sign on the out-side indicates a desire to get into the house. If the door is partially open, "special pleading," in a cat's way, to get in, is shown by a protrusion of the tongue beneath the nose, or a look and a gentle mew.

Shaking the head or jerking the foot is not only an effort to free the foot or ears from water, but is a sign of disgust or dislike—the degree measured by the energy of the action.

Rubbing the head is an effort to attract attention, as well as a sign of friendship and familiarity. Purring is an emotional satisfaction or an anxiety. A large yellow cat of ours used to follow the servant to the meadow, sit on a log till the milking ended, and return with the milker—a case of clear selfishness, for he wanted milk, and always received it.

* * *

Something New.

Two Belgians, Colonel Renard and Mr. Nothomb, the latter professor of telegraphy in a technical college, have just made known a wonderful discovery—namely, a portable telephone, wherewith telephoning is made easy in open ground from any-where to any-where, by means of a copper wire worked by a small but astonishingly powerful generator of electricity. In warfare soldiers could carry the wire, and would be able to communicate with others by simply throwing the wire on the soil and rolling it around a sword fixed in the ground to form a circuit, and then speaking through a small box. The said telephone also acts as a telegraph, and can be used as a substitute wherever telegraph wires are cut. Experiments made between Brussels and Antwerp show the transmission to be so perfect that a sound can be heard even at several yards from the receiver.

A MYSTERIOUS RING.

Marian, the Beautiful Countess—The Murder of a Father Avenged.

I was in India when the terrible news reached me that my father had been found cruelly murdered in his bed. Who had committed the crime was not known, but I registered a solemn oath that night in my tent that when I arrived in England I would devote my life to hunting the murderer down. I had parted from my father in anger over some trifling thing, and I bitterly regretted now that I had not begged his forgiveness.

I arrived at Avondale Castle to find myself disinherited and in favor of my cousin Marian, beautiful Marian, whom my father always wanted me to marry, and the immediate cause of many of our quarrels.

Marian, after my father's death, had moved away to London and married the Earl of Ardleigh, so I learned from the old housekeeper, Mrs. Brimmer.

As I was going to bed on the evening of my arrival Mrs. Brimmer approached me and said very mysteriously:

"If you please, sir, I found this the day after the dear master's death in a closet off his room," and she handed me a ring of twisted gold wire. "It was close by the blood-stained hammer," added the old lady, as she went out of the room bidding me good night.

I looked at the ring and shuddered. Where had I seen it before? My mind went back to the days when I had first returned from college. It seemed I remembered a face that loved me; that I remembered a hand, white and dimpled, that had worn such a ring. All at once the startling truth burst upon me. It was Marian's!

The very next evening found me at the Earl of Ardleigh's mansion.

My dress was disordered, my face pale and haggard, and the powdered footman regarded me with grave distrust. I gave him no time for reflection, but ordered him peremptorily to announce her ladyship's cousin from India.

In a few minutes her French maid, with a simper, bowed me into the boudoir, and in this temple of luxury I awaited an interview. It was hung with pink silk and paneled with mirrors. The rarest statuary and gems of art met my eye, while the warm breath of flowers from an adjoining conservatory, and the splash of falling waters, lulled my senses into a momentary repose.

I started up spasmodically, and stood as one in a delicious dream, for before me, transcendently beautiful, stood my cousin Marian.

I trembled as she touched my hand, and I felt the glitter of her deep-blue eyes, dazzling in light, fixed upon me.

My voice sounded strange and husky as I murmured something in reply to her greeting.

"Marian!" I screamed, as I seized her round, white arm, "did you murder my father?"

Her blue eyes dilated with a kind of paralyzed terror, her lips paled, and she burst into a strange and horrible laugh.

"Have you returned a maniac, Cousin Edward?" she said.

"No, no—would to God I had, Marian! But your maid, Honorine, has been arrested for passing notes stolen the night my father died. She has confessed she took them from your cabinet."

The countess trembled.

"And if she did?"

I held up the twisted ring before her eyes.

"Where was this found, Marian?" I said.

A deep gasp, a groan, and Marian fainted for the first time in her life.

Unwilling to call the servants, I restored her senses by some pungent essences I found in a bottle near me.

"It is true, Edward," she said, faintly; "I did commit the deed. I hated you—more because I loved you once. Leave me to-night; to-morrow do what you will."

The roll of carriages announced the arrival of guests, and I left.

After I left that luxurious room and thought of the change to Newgate I shuddered. Could she realize the fearful fate before her?

She never lived to pay the penalty of her crime. The next day all London was startled with the news that the Countess of Ardleigh had been found dead in her boudoir. A bottle of prussic acid told the story of her suicide.

* * *

The Greatest of Great Walls.

Says a correspondent of the *Milling World*, who has recently been traveling in China: "Of course we had to go to the great wall of China. This country abounds in great walls. Her mural defenses were most extensive—walled country, walled cities, walled villages, walled palaces and temples—wall after wall and wall within wall. But the greatest of all is the great wall of China, which crests the mountain range and crosses the gorge from here some forty miles away. Squeezing through the last deep gorge and a deep rift in the solid rock cut out by ages of rolling wheels and tramping feet, we reach the great, frowning, doubled-bastioned gate of stone and hard brick—one archway tumbled in. This was the object of our mission, the great wall of China, built two hundred and thirteen years before our era, built of great slabs of well-hewn stone, laid in regular courses some twenty feet high and then topped out with large hard-burned bricks, filled in with earth and closely paved on top with more dark tawny brick—the ramparts high and thick and castellated for the use of arms. Right and left the great wall sprang far up the mountain side—now straight, now curved, to meet the mountain ridge, turreted each three hundred feet—a frowning mass of masonry. No need to tell you of this wall; the books will tell you how is was built to keep the warlike Tartars out—twenty-five feet high by forty thick, twelve hundred miles long; with room on top for six horses to be driven abreast. Nor need I tell you that for fourteen hundred years it kept those hordes at bay, nor that, in the main, the material used upon it is just as good and firm and strong as when put in place. Twelve hundred miles of this gigantic work built on the rugged, craggy mountain tops vaulting over gorges, spanning wide streams, netting the river archways with huge hard bars of copper, with double gates, with swinging doors and bars set thick with iron armor—a wonder in the world before which the old time classic seven wonders, all gone now save the great pyramid, were toys. The great pyramid contains 85,000,000 cubic feet, the great wall 6,350,000,000 cubic feet. An engineer in Seward's party here some years ago gave it as his opinion that the cost of this wall, figuring labor at the same rate, would more than equal that of all the 100,000 miles of railroad in the United States. The material it contains would build a wall six feet high and two feet thick right straight around the globe. Yet this was done in only twenty years without a trace of debt or bond. It is the greatest individual labor the world has ever known."

* * *

IT is all well enough to say there is nothing in a name; but suppose a man named Slaughter should start a summer hotel, and call it Slaughter House?

SOME MINING STORIES.

QUEER TALES ABOUT PLACING AND SELLING MINES.

Old Tom John's Exploits—Claims Located Under Perpetual Snows—How People Have Been Led to Invest in "Holes in the Ground."

The ride from Kansas City to Denver is the dullest, dustiest, hottest and most tiresome, in the summer months, that it is possible to imagine. The distance is 639 miles by the Union Pacific, and civilization is strung out so thinly and at such wide intervals that the trip has a desert flavor, and with the thermometer ranging from 90 to 100 degs., and with the cars crowded to the last platform of the train, there is little comfort and less enjoyment in it than in anything else that I know of. But the journey was, to an appreciable degree, enlivened by some stories told by men concerned in one way or another with Colorado mining. They will of course have no effect upon legitimate trading in mines, which is carried on to such a large extent in St. Louis, but they will serve as pleasant illustrations of the reckless and extravagant ways in which many people have been led to invest in "holes in the ground," without giving the subject any consideration whatever, or allowing their discretion to guide them, as they would in other business ventures. The cause of this rash and impetuous dash for fortune is thoroughly appreciated by the genuine westerner, who keeps cool and resists impulse under the most shining or trying circumstances.

"You are from St. Louis, are you?" a gentleman asked, who is superintendent of a prosperous mine near Georgetown. "Well, you came from a great mine market, and your citizens own some very fine properties. They tell me it's as easy to place a mine in St. Louis as it is to catch the cholera in Constantinople when an epidemic is flourishing there. All a man has got to do is to land in the town with a map of a prairie dog hole, or some kind of two days old excavation, and go around with a subscription paper, and if he starts out early in the morning he can have his document full of names and his pockets full of money before night."

"You have heard of old Tom Johns?" another westerner broke in. "What! not heard of Tom Johns—the old fellow that played the specimen trick on Anna Dickinson when Commodore Decatur was showing her over the mountains, near Georgetown? Well, I'll tell you. Tom Johns took the St. Louis and Boston folks in good style, and has made more money selling mines, which nobody has ever seen or heard of, than any man in western history. He sold a mine in St. Louis for $100,000 that paid $24,000 dividends in two years. He paid the dividends himself, and when he got tired of paying them he just quit, and I believe the owners of that mine have been looking for it ever since. I don't suppose old Tom himself knew where it was—or cared either.

"He broke one family in Boston, Tom did, and got $300,000 out of a syndicate at the Hub that were the worst fooled lot of money bags that ever struck Colorado. This syndicate, or it may be only a delegation of them, came west to see the mine in which they had paid their money, and of which Tom gave them an account ten times more glowing than the Book of Revelations. When Tom got word that they were en route he was not worried in the least. He hired a big house up in the mountains just beyond Georgetown, some kind of a hotel, I think it was, and he got servants and groceries and champagne, and made all necessary arrangements to furnish first class entertainment. He met them at Denver and escorted them the rest of the way. The party were tired, and they stood the entertaining for three or four days; at the end of that time they wanted to see their $200,000 mine. Old Tom took them out a piece and up a bit, and pointing to a row of stakes driven in the snow, said:

"'There she is, gentlemen. Right under them stakes, which I have had put there by a surveyor, just over my stakes in the ground, is your mine. You can't see it now because the snow's on it, but when the snow goes she'll be all hunky, and you can bet it's a bonanza.'

"That's all the Boston syndicate ever saw of their mine, which was located on Gothic Peak, I think. Those stakes in the snow cost them $300,000."

"Talking about snow investments," said a mining expert who was in the party, "did you ever hear of the man who ran a 200-foot tunnel into a snow bank? No? Well, this man who was some kind of an engineer, and some Eastern people who had bought a mine engaged him to run a tunnel for them, and he did it—he ran it through 200 feet of snow and got paid for it, and when the snow melted and the greenhorns went out to look for their tunnel it had been dissipated by the sun and was skirmishing down towards the basin of the Mississippi valley by way of the Arkansas river."

Then another story was told about a young man who belonged to an Illinois syndicate that purchased a mine in some port of the mountains and came out to look at it. This was two summers ago. Somebody helped him to locate the claim, and they found it under a mass of snow.

"How can we get at it?" he asked.

"You can't get at it till the snow melts," was the answer.

"And when will the snow melt?"

"Don't know."

He waited all that summer, and the snow was still there, when he packed his grip and started back for the sucker state. The following summer he tried it again, but the snow was there still. He has not been around yet this summer, but he's expected.

At Nevada City 1,000 pounds of ore were sold a short time ago for $8,000. It was identified as the product of the Eberhard mine, near White Pines, and there was a great deal of curiosity to learn how it had been carried out of the mine. The story was obtained in some way, and this is it: A Cornish miner employed in the Eberhard had his dinner bucket made with a false bottom, into which he put a specimen every day, carrying it away safely to a cabin which he shared with another Cornish man who worked on the night shaft. As his partner was absent when he was present, he had no trouble in secreting the ore, placing it each night under the floor of the cabin and keeping its presence and whereabouts a secret. One morning he informed his partner that he was going to quit the Eberhard and leave the country. The partner must have been suspicious, for he only waited for the ore thief to get out of sight, when he tore up the cabin floor, and, borrowing a horse and wagon, loaded up the 1,800 pounds of stuff, and driving to Nevada City, sold it. He then disappeared, and the original thief never got a cent for his share of the plunder.

* * *

"WHAT did you say your friend is, Tommy?" "A taxidermist." "What's that?" "Why, he's a sort of animal upholsterer."

* * *

Women Editors.

England leads all other contries in the matter of women editors. She has 452 such editors. America has about 300.

SCIENTIFIC.

Glass Bombs.

Among the military experiments with high explosives made recently in England was one conducted by a German who invented the explosive used. It consisted of nitric acid and some other chemical inclosed in a shell of glass. In its progress through the air the shell was rotated and the chemicals thoroughly mixed. When it struck the ground the shock caused the explosion and the fragments of glass filled the air in a way to strike terror into a foe who would have to face them. This German seems to have stolen the idea of a Sharpsburg man who invented a glass bomb shell and took it to Washington several years ago to exhibit to the army authorities and to obtain a patent on it. He made experiments with his invention at a point near Sharpsburg, using powder, however, as the explosive. The pieces of shell which he exhibited after the experiments were frightful looking things several inches in thickness. What became of the invention has not appeared.

* * *

Lightning in the Tropics.

To confirm other experience of tropical thunderstorms, Mr. J. J. Meyrick reports that very few persons or buildings are ever injured by lightning in the plains of India, although at the commencement of the monsoon, storms occur in which the lightning runs like snakes all over the sky at the rate of three or four flashes a second, and the thunder often roars without a break for an hour or more at a time. He supposes the rarity of accidents to be due to the great thickness of the stratum of heated air, and its effect in keeping the clouds so high that most of the electrical discharges pass from cloud to cloud, and very few reach the earth. Confirmation of this view is found in the observation that in mountains and in colder climates, where the clouds approach nearer to the earth's surface, much greater damage is done by lightning.

* * *

Humming of Telegraph Poles.

The humming of telegraph and telephone wires so often heard is generally considered to be caused by the wind. Mr. R. W. McBride, of Waterloo, Ind., who specially studied the matter for several years on his private wire, which had a strong gift of humming, is satisfied that the wind is not the agent, for he found the sound more likely to be heard on a dry, clear, cool and calm evening than at any other time. He is also convinced that the sound is not produced by electricity, for he could detect no signs of that agent when the humming was going on, while at times when the wire was evidently charged there was no sound. The humming was accompanied by a rapid vibration of the wire. Mr. McBride considers the question a subject for investigation which may lead to important discoveries.

* * *

Utilizing the Heat of the Sun.

One of the most interesting and practical methods of utilizing the heat of the sun is that devised a little while ago by Prof. Morse of Salem, Mass., the limitation of which, it is hoped, may be overcome by future improvement. The device consists simply of a shallow box, the bottom of which is corrugated iron, and the top of glass. This is placed outside the building in such a position that the sun shines directly upon it, the heat rays of the sun pass through the glass and are absorbed by the iron, heating it to quite a high temperature, and by a system of ventilation, a current of air is passed through the apparatus and into the room to be heated. By this means the air was heated on pleasant days to about 90 degrees by passing over the iron.

* * *

Nasal Catarrh.

About eight men suffer from nasal catarrh where one woman is a victim. One reason for this difference is that men keep their heads in a sensitive condition from the moisture and heat of the hat. A man with a vital constitution walks into the garden with his delicate wife. They both start bareheaded, but he stops and runs back to the house to get his hat, lest he take cold, while his delicate wife goes on without the slightest fear. A man cannot wear his hat all the time, for he must take it off when he eats and when he sleeps. The difference between the temperature under the hat and a well-ventilated room during the day or at night gives many a cold.

* * *

How to Walk for Exercise.

If walking alone is adopted as the means to counteract the effect of too much sitting, then care should be taken that system enters into the walk. A slow, desultory sort of walk is of no earthly use; it simply tires one without any beneficial results. The walking should be brisk, with the head up and the chest thrown forward. The breathing should be regular and as free as the swing of the limbs. The distance is optional, of course, but two miles ought to be no task for the man who wants to improve his health. The distance can be increased as the pedestrian begins to feel the benefit of the walking.

* * *

The Popular Science News asserts that the average length of life is constantly increasing, and the time may yet come when persons a hundred years old will excite no more curiosity than one of eighty years at the present time.

ROTTED corn-cobs are a valuable fertilizer on any soil that is deficient in potash, and are worth saving for this purpose alone, while if rotted with manure they are considerably more valuable, and in cleaning up the hog-pen considerable pains should be taken to gather up and mix them with the manure.

COULD we but utilize all the waterpower lifted from the ocean by the sunbeams and wafted by the zephyrs over the land, what vast factories might be run. What magnified Niagaras might we create. In a recent paper to the Royal Society of Edinburgh, Mr. John Murray sought to give the world's rainfall in figures. The areas of country having an inland drainage, equal to 11,486,350 square miles, receive 2243 cubic miles of rain yearly. The total areas draining directly to the ocean equal 44,211,000 square miles, of which 38,829,750 square miles have more than ten inches of annual rainfall, and discharge into the sea 6569 cubic miles of water each year. By these means rather more than 5,000,000,000 tons of solids are carried to the ocean annually.

IT is not so simple an operation to draw a piece of tool steel to a point as appears at first sight. If the end of the bar of steel is concave in the slightest degree it cannot be pointed, for in hammering it the surface steel is made to overrun the centre and cause the extreme end to be concave in a greater degree than when it was started, and so long as the concavity exists the steel cannot take a fine point. Before commencing to draw to a point, the extreme end of the piece of steel should be ground or filed to a rounded point, similar to a centre-punch, but not so sharp. When this is done a point as fine as a needle may be drawn out. Care should be taken not to overheat the steel or it will crumble to pieces. It should not be heated above a cherry red heat.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - OCT. 14, 1887.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT:
J. ROSS THOMPSON, of Erie county.
FOR STATE TREASURER:
B. J. McGRANN, of Lancaster county.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR TREASURER:
THOMAS E. HOWE, Cambria.
FOR COMMISSIONERS:
JOHN KIRBY, Johnstown.
JOHN CAMPBELL, Conemaugh.
FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR,
GEORGE W. EASLY, Johnstown.
FOR AUDITORS,
J. W. GRIFFIN, Munster Twp.
LOUIS ROLAND, Johnstown.

WE have not yet seen the official majority against the Constitutional Prohibitory amendment in Tennessee at the recent election on that question, but we are safe in saying that it is between twenty and thirty thousand.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND spent Sunday last at Madison, Wis., the home of Postmaster General Vilas. On Monday he arrived at St. Paul and on Tuesday at Minneapolis. On Wednesday he was at Omaha and on yesterday at Kansas City.

PERHAPS ten millions of people use anthracite coal exclusively, as fuel, yet one hundred mine owners in Pennsylvania have without cause or justification raised the price of this most essential article from 15 to 25 cents per ton. The worst of it all is, that these many millions of people are completely at the mercy of these few coal barons, who control the coal trade just as they wish. Everybody talks about it, but no one knows what to do about it.

THE Washington restaurant keeper who stated that his business had been seriously injured because the department clerks were no longer able to spend three or four hours a day in his place, paid the present administration an indirect, but merited compliment. It has taken some time for the fact to become recognized that the departments are conducted on business principles by the Democratic party, but even the Republicans will have to admit it in time.

THE fact that the withdrawal of national bank notes from circulation since July, 1886, has been counterbalanced by the increase in gold coin is cited as an indication that the danger of money stringency has been exaggerated. The decrease in national bank notes amounted to $34,500,000, while the increase in gold coin circulation was $32,300,000. The augmented circulation of United States notes, gold certificates and silver certificates and coin make up the total of circulation now outstanding over that of a year ago.

GRAND MASTER WORKMAN POWDERLY has made a lengthy report to the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor in session at Minneapolis, on the relations of the Catholic Church to the order. It shows that the order and the church are not antagonistic and that the latter will not condemn the former so long as it devotes itself to the advancement of the cause of labor and avoids any affiliation with nihilism, anarchism or any of the similar heresies that are abroad in the land. The report contains a letter addressed to Mr. Powderly by Cardinal Gibbons dated September 21, 1887, which we will publish next week.

CUSTOM-HOUSE STATISTICS, says the New York *World*, show that since Sept. 6th, or about one month, fourteen bustles investigated at the Custom-House have produced 143 yards of silk, 103 yards of dress goods, 31 yards of calico, 62 yards of lace, diamonds, pipes and knick-knacks subject to duty. Yet probably not more than a hundredth part of the bustles adorning female passengers have been examined. If they had all been made to give up their mysteries there might have been great additions to the list of seizures and the surplus in the Treasury would have been larger.

IN a speech made in New York on last Wednesday week Henry George promised that in case he was elected Secretary of State for New York, an office for which he is now in training, he will alleviate the condition of the laboring men at once, without awaiting the slower processes of the Legislature. Every man with ordinary sense knows that even though elevated to the position to which he aspires, he would be utterly powerless to do what he so rashly promises. He could do no more towards that end officially than a chief on the Feejee Islands, and when he makes such an absurd declaration he is intentionally trying to deceive men into supporting him.

AN investigation into the charge that bribes for their votes have been offered to certain members of the New Hampshire Legislature by two rival railroad Corporations, has been in progress for several days at the Capitol of that State. It appears from the testimony of a member of the House named Watkins, that two men, Dinsmore and Barker, who are either professional lobbyists, or who are connected with one of the railroads, asked him if there was anything that would induce him to change his mind, and that Barker held up *two* and then *three* fingers. Watkins, however, was a high priced legislator and scorned the idea of selling his vote for the paltry sum of $200 or $300. He replied to Barker's display of his fingers that he, perhaps, "could be induced to stay out and not vote, but it would take $5,000 to do it." Dinsmore and Barker said they would consider the matter and went away. New Hampshire has long enjoyed the unenviable reputation of being the most corrupt State in the Union, both as regards her voters as well as the men who make her laws.

AMONG the decisions of the Supreme court at Pittsburg on Monday last was that of Rommell vs Shambacker which is of special interest to hotel and saloon keepers. Rommell was in the saloon of Shambacker and while he was talking to the saloon keeper, one Flanigan who was intoxicated by liquor furnished to him by Shambacker, pinned a paper to Rommell's clothes and set fire to it, resulting in serious injury to him. Rommell sued the saloon keeper for damages on the ground that he was responsible for the saftey of guests who were paying him for entertainment, and particularly for injuries caused by an other guest, who at the time was drunk on liquor he got from the defendant. The lower court held that the saloon keeper was not liable and granted a non-suit. The Supreme Court, in relation to the lower court having directed a non-suit, says:

"In this, we think it made a mistake. There is no doubt that the defendant, from the position he occupied, had a full view of the room outside of the bar, or might have seen all that was going on. If, in fact, he did see Flanigan setting fire to the plaintiff, and did not interfere to protect his guest from so flagrant an outrage, his responsibility for the consequence is undoubted. If, on the other hand, he was guilty of making Flanigan drunk, or if he came there drunk, Shambacker knew that fact, he was bound to see that he did no injury to his customers. When one enters a saloon or tavern, opened for the entertainment of the public, the proprietor is bound to see that he is properly protected from assaults or insults, as well of those who are in his employ as of the drunken and vicious men whom he may choose to harbor."

THE Pittsburg *Leader* of Sunday last, which is a Republican paper of independent proclivities, says:

"The believers in omens, signs, queen's weather and such like superstitions, will have noted a rebuke to the Grand Army of the Republic, in the open war of some of its members upon the President. During their convention in St. Louis, from which by factional antagonism he was, though invited, really excluded, the clouds lowered and rain poured continuously, ruining almost every design and decoration for out doors display and glorification. The very heavens scowled and looked black upon them, but! when the President did go, the sun shone out gloriously, the airs of heaven blew blandly and deliciously, the programs were without a hitch. It may also be noted that the President has made good speeches without putting his foot into it. Mrs. Cleveland has played the second fiddle most divinely and has won new plaudits and fresh praises everywhere, and in short so far they have been marked as the favorites of the gods upon whom even nature smiles, while the Tuttles and Fairchilds factions went home in the rain with dampened spirits, wet feathers, and cut combs. Truly the old ladies should investigate the tea grounds and see what all this means for the future."

ANOTHER railroad horror startles the whole country. An east bound train that left Chicago on Tuesday night with a full load of passengers and had proceeded fifty miles, stopped at a water tank near Kouts' station, Indiana, to make some repairs to the locomotive. A red light, the danger signal, was hung on the rear end of the train, but no flagmen had been sent back from the train when the stop was made. In a few minutes an east bound fast freight train loaded with fresh beef, came thundering along and crushed into the rear of the express. A stove was overturned and the wreck immediately took fire, literally roasting to death those who were not killed outright. It is impossible to day (Wednesday) to state accurately the number of the lost. One account puts it at fifteen, while another states that from thirty to forty were killed or burned to death. No means existed for checking the fire, and only after it had burned itself out was it possible to do any thing for those still alive and imprisoned in the wreck. That some of the employes on one or both trains deserve to be hung as high as Hayman, is as clear as noonday.

IT is generally believed that the national color of Ireland from time immemorial was green, but Michael Davitt, the Irish agitator, who knows Irish history as well as any other man living, says that the national color of Ireland is *orange* and not *green*. In talking in New York during the early part of this week about the position of the province of Ulster in the fight for Home Rule, Mr. Davitt said: "Ulster displays the national color of the country. It is a popular fallacy that it is green, and I presume that this is owing as much to Tom Moorre's disregard of knowledge of his country's history in the construction of some of his ballads as to anything else. Orange was the national color of Ireland, and it was not until about one hundred and fifty years ago that the emerald was first waved." This explanation disposes also of another popular fallacy shared by even Orangemen themselves, and that is that the bit of orange ribbon they sometimes display is worn in honor of the Prince of Orange, when in fact it is only the Irish national color, the color of a nation that has been in existence hundreds of years before the soldiers of Willam of Orange fought the battle of the Boyne.

AT the annual reunion of the Seventeeth Vermont Regiment held at Burlington in that State on the 5th of this month, an address was delivered by General Griffin, of Keene, N. H. who commanded the brigade under General Burnside, in which he expressed the opinion that General Hancock as a soldier was much overrated, and that he was not nearly so good a soldier as General Hartranft, of Pennsylvania. Such is fame and the question instinctively suggests itself, who is this Griffin misnamed "General" away down in the State of New Hampshire' who attempts to falsify the history of the war by elevating Hartraft at the expense of Hancock? The gulf between Hancock and Hartranft is as deep almost as that between Grant and Corporal Dalzell, of Ohio.

What Michael Davitt Says.

Michael Davitt who came to New York from Ireland a little over two weeks ago and from there went to Chicago, from which city he continued his journey to Minneapolis, and on Wednesday of last week, he addressed the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor which was then and still is in session in that city. He arrived in Philadelphia on his return on Friday last, and to a reporter of the *Times* said:

"Isn't it wonderful how one can travel nowadays. A fortnight before I addressed the Knights of Labor convention at Minneapolis I addressed 12,000 people in the city of Cork on the day of my departure for America. Next Wednesday I sail for Ireland and if I have good luck I shall be back in Cork just one month from the day I started. While I didn't come to this country on business connected with the League, I never neglect an opportunity to speak a good word for Ireland when the opportunity presents itself. I came to this country on business connected with the manufacture of Irish wollens and I came partly for the benefit of my health. The trip has done me a great deal of good and I'm going back home feeling tip top.

"I will return to work with my usual vigor and throw all my energy into the cause of Ireland. This is the trial year. The outlook is very serious, indeed, but I cannot say discouraging or hopeless. We will have an anxious time of it until the end of the year. I believe that within that period the success or defeat of our movements will be determined. Of course I sinceiely believe that a victory is in store for us. The Tories are about to put forth their greatest effort to enforce the coercion law. They are determined to push it forward at any price, and we will have to call upon our patience and perseverance to succeed. There will be trying times. The coercion act takes away all personal liberty, and the free people of the United States can form no idea of the tyranny of such a measure. All liberty is abrogated by this act. For instance, if I make a speech and the government don't like it I am arrested, thrown at once into prison, given a trial, convicted and sentenced to six months' close confinement in a desolate cell, which has nothing but a narrow board for a bed."

"The American press has done much to ventilate the outrages perpetuated by what we call it the castle government. We call it the castle government because it emanates from Dublin Castle. Of late the English newspapers have sent men into Ireland to investigate the evictions. The *Pall Mall Gazette* sent a commission through Ireland recently and the publications of their discoveries have done a great deal toward rousing a sympathy in England for the people of Ireland. As to the arrest of Mr. Sullivan, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, who owns three or four newspapers and is in my opinion the foremost man in Ireland, the parties who caused his arrest have put themselves in a ridiculous attitude. The thing has been carried too far and is bound to have its reaction. The crisis is near at hand. Evictions in Ireland can't go on as they have in the past. Why, a few years ago a man with a large estate would evict thirty or forty families and nobody knew anything of it outside of the lord and master's boundaries, but it is not so now. Evictions are known of within a few hours all over Ireland, and the English newspapers print the facts and so do the American newspapers.

"I'm going home next Wednesday and I'm going to jump right into work, and I expect to jump into jail." continued Mr. Davitt, with a gleam of determination in his eye, "There's plenty of work to do, and I'm going to do all I can for Ireland. I will not be deprived of my free speech while I breathe the breath of life. I will stand up for my own rights and the rights of my countrymen. The sympathy of the English public and the English press for Ireland's poor is a good omen, and during my short visit in America I have found that there is a deeper interest here in Ireland's welfare at the present time than there ever has been before. I'm not given to talking nonsense about Ireland's yoke and down-trodden Ireland and all that sort of thing. I look calmly and cooly at the practical side of things and I can see a silent influence at work that wears a brighter future for Ireland within a short time. The agricultural condition of Ireland this year has been worse than it possibly ever was before. Landlords in many instances have been obliged to reduce their rents fully sixty per cent. Others that should have done so have not, but they will be obliged to see the justice of such a reduction before long.

"As to the poor evicted tenants of Ireland, if it was not for the very generous monetary assistance that America has given the League at home the evicted people could not be cared for. Every evicted family in Ireland receives a weekly grant from the League and a power of good has been done with the money that comes to us from American purses. I might try to describe here the outrages that have been committed in Ireland, but how could a group of Americans appreciate the situation? To understand it all one must see an eviction. He'll never forget it."

Prohibition and Consequential Damages.

The Supreme Court of the United States will convene next Monday with one vacant seat on the bench, the successor of Justice Woods, who was absent the whole of the last term of court, not having been yet designated. It is generally believed Secretary Lamar will be appointed to the vacancy, but not, in all probability, until the senate is in session. Among the cases that have been argued and will be decided early in the term are six Bell Telephone suits, in which the government is not a a party, but in which about every rival telephone company is involved.

But the case of greatest general interest to be decided is one involving consequential damages because of the Kansas prohibitory law. Peter Mugler—appropriate name—was a Kansas brewer who was indicted in 1881, immediately after the Kansas prohibitory law went into operation, on the two charges of manufacturing and selling beer. The case was tried on an agreed statement, in which it was admitted by the defendant that beer is an intoxicating drink. Mugler was convicted and fined, and appealed to the Supreme Court of the State, where the decision of the lower court was affirmed. From the Supreme Court of the State the case was appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, and was argued on behalf of Mugler by Senator Vest and by the attorney general of the State for the law. For the beer vender it was not denied that the State has power to prohibit the sale or barter of liquors within the State, but it was contended that the State had no authority to deprive a man of the right of brewing beer for his own consumption or for export. Much of Senator Vest's brief is devoted to arguing that Mugler had an indefeasible right to brew for himself, and that the State had not shown that he had brewed for any one else. This, however, is not the pivotal point in the case. The brewer sets forth that in 1877 he built a brewery which is and has ever since been worth $10,000 for brewing purposes, but that it is not worth more than $2,500 for any other purpose. He charges that he has been deprived of $7,500 worth of property without compensation, without due process of law, and in violation of the constitution. The State replies: The making and vending of liquors is a mere privelege, covered by the police powers of a State and not an indefeasible right. The question whether the depreciation of the value of breweries and distilleries, consequent on prohibition, amounts to an unconstitutional confiscation has never been passed on by the Supreme Court of the United States; but the federal courts in Kansas and Iowa decided that a brewer could not be deprived of the use of his brewery without compensation, provided it was in operation when the prohibitory policy became a law.—*Pittsburg Post, Oct. 7.*

Sound sense from Governor Hill.

The following extract is taken from a recent address delivered by Gov. Hill at the Bath, N. Y. Fair:

There has lately arisen a demand in some quarters that the government should assume control of the banks, telegraphs and railroads of the country. This doctrine is not entirely new, having been broached many times before in our history, but has usually met with little favor. Every few years the scheme is renewed in one form or another, discussed for a while and then abandoned. The persistency with which it is pressed at the present time is my excuse for alluding to it at all. It may be safely counted as a general rule, that the government should not undertake any business that can as well be conducted by private enterprise. There are some things which, for obvious reasons, the government may properly manage, as the postal service, and municipalities may with propriety, furnish water or gas to their constituents, but the line must be drawn somewhere between governmenal control and private undertakings and it would seem that the functions of government should not be further extended. If the government may properly manage all our banks, telegraphs and railroads, upon the claim that thereby the interests of the public will be better subserved, may it not, with the same propriety, insist upon supplying the people with wholesome meats and cheap and pure foods of all kinds. Where is the line to be drawn when we have once entered upon the experiment of having the government engaged in general buisness which more properly belongs to the domain of individual effort? Private enterprise should not be encroached upon by government interference, whenever it can be reasonably avoided. It is not necessary to jump out of the frying pan into the fire in order to afford relief from these grievances. I am opposed to all squints toward what is popularly known as a paternal government and believe that it is the true mission of our peculiar form of government to encroach upon individual edterprise as little as possible, consistent with the public good. Governmental control is one thing, but regulation is another.

What has destroyed liberty and the rights of man in every government which has ever existed under the sun? The generalizing and concentrating all cares and powers into one body, no matter whether of the autocrat of Russia or France or the aristocrats of a Venetian Senate. So far as I am concerned, I prefer to stand with Jefferson and others, who framed our institutions, in opposition to multiplying the duties of government, rather than with these modern teachers and at the expense of the individual citizen, and who try to impress upon the people that they are wards of the State, rather than intelligent and independent men, whose fortunes are in their own hands, and independent upon their enterprise, thrift and ambition. Ours is a free government, with no hereditary features pertaining to it: The poorest and humblest boy may aspire to its highest position, and neither social connections nor family name are sufficient alone to confer its honors upon a citizen. The people rule and official places should be regarded as official trusts to be conferred because of merit rather than because of any other consideration.

A Great Trial at Dublin.

DUBLIN, Oct. 6.—The trial of Lord Mayor Sullivan and Mr. O'Brien for publishing in the papers respectively controlled by them reports of meetings of supressed branches of the National League was opened at the Mansion House Court this afternoon. The Lord Mayor was driven to the court in a carriage, which was followed by Messers. John Dillon, M. P., ex-Lord Mayors E. Dwyer Gray and Charles Dawson, ex-Sheriff Peter McDonald and others. The City Marshal, wearing a cocked hat and carrying a sword, led the civic dignitaries, who were all arrayed in the full robes of their offices.

Mr. O'Brien joined the procession soon after it started and proceeded to the Court. The streets through which the procession passed to the Court were thronged, and the Lord Mayor and Mr. O'Brien were the recipients of a great ovation along the entire route.

After the case had been called by the Magistrate a warm dispute occurred bebetween the police attendants in the Court and Mr. Sexton, member of Parliament and High Sheriff of Dublin, arising from the desire of the latter to place the city sword and mace before the Magistrate. The police attempted to prevent the placing of the city emblems on the table, whereupon Mr. Sexton and other municipal officers seized the sword and attempted to place it there by force. The police and municipal officer struggled for the possession of the sword, while the spectators in the gallery cheered Mr. Sexton and exhorted him to "hold on." After a few minutes both sides desisted, and after a parley a compromise was effected and the sword was placed on the Magistrate's bench.

The case of Mr. Sullivan was then proceeded with. Mr. Carson appeared as counsel for the Crown, and Mr. Timothy Healy appeared for the defense.

After hearing the evidence the Court dismissed the case on the ground that the Crown had not proved that the meeting reported in the *Nation* was a meeting of a suppressed branch of the National League.

Counsel for the Crown gave notice of an appeal against the decision of the Court.

The Lord Mayor on arriving at the Mansion House made a speech, in which he said that the National press had been victorious in its first tussle with coercive Government, and the news would gladden the hearts of Parnell and Gladstone. The only way to defeat the infamous Coercion law was to defy it. As for himself, the plank upon which he was to sleep in jail had not been sawn.

The case of Mr. O'Brien will be called to-morrow.

The *Freeman's Journal* published today four columns of reports of National League meetings held on Sunday in the counties of Clare, Cork, Kerry and Wexford. At all the meetings resolutions were passed denouncing the attempts of the Government to suppress the League and the prosecution of Mr. O'Brien and Lord Mayor Sullivan, of Dublin, by the authorities.

Renews Her Youth.

Mrs. Phoebe Chesley, Peterson, Clay Co., Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 73 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth, and removed completely all disease and pain."—Try a bottle, 50c. and $1. at E. James' drug store.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—From 25 to 40 car loads of grapes and pears have each week for some time been leaving California for the East. Chicago is the best market for California fruit, and Denver ranks next.

—A lady interfered with an impatient driver in Lynn, Mass., and started a stubborn, balky horse attached to a heavily loaded coal wagon by giving the animal four apples and then simply saying, "Come along."

—Arthur Ridisy, of Meriden, Conn., went to Melbourne, Australia, a little over a year ago with $3,000 capital, which he invested in skating-rinks. He now owns fourteen, which netted him $75,000 in the last year. Who says the roller-skate gathers no moss?

—A large flock of "chimney sweeps" took to roosting in a chimney of the house of John A. Butts, of Thomaston, Ga. One night he covered the chimney with a board, and early next morning replaced the board with a bag. When he removed the bag it contained 567 imprisoned birds.

—A Brooklyn horse has an extraordinary passion for raw eggs. He quietly watches the hens that frequent his manger until they leave their nests, when he noses about until the eggs are discovered, then he breaks and devours them with gusto. The effort of this strange diet upon his physical condition is beneficial, and his sides have become round and glossy.

—A young woman of Muskegon, Mich., so annoyed the neighbors by her piano playing that they made a complaint to the police. The matter was investigated, and a policeman was sent to tell her she must be more reasonable about her music. Thereupon she began playing louder than ever, stopping only for refreshments, and kept it up until she fell from the piano stool in convulsions.

—A genuine case of death from tight lacing is reported in Philadelphia. The subject, Bertha Oppenheimer, fainted in a theater on Thursday night of last week and died the following day. It was testified at the coroner's inquest that Bertha had thought her waist not shapely enough, and to reduce herself she had laced very tight. This brought on heart failure, and finally resulted in death.

—An attempt was made last week to wreck the Yankton passenger train on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Road, on a curve a mile this side of Ella Point, by fastening an oak tie on the track. The engineer discovered the obstruction too late to stop, but luckily the train was not derailed. Over 500 excursionists were crowded into the coaches. A Sheriff's posse is on the trail of the perpetrators.

—A revivalist in a Michigan town had discoursed on the Bible for two hours and got his audience worked up to a point of enthusiasm. "Now, my hearers, there is one thing that it would be impossible for us to get along without. Who can tell me what it is?" He expected the audience to say "religion," but he discovered that he had mistaken the character of his hearers when a grizzled long beard arose and said "quinine."

—The California mountain lion is usually a cowardly creature, but the other day one of them, unprovoked, jumped from the bushes upon Le Downs as he was coming out of the Humboldt Mountains in Nevada, and after mangling him severely fled as suddenly as he had appeared. Downs is a strong, large man and an experienced mountaineer, but so sudden was the attack and so severe the pain that he fainted away and lay unconscious for at least an hour.

—In Forsythe county, North Carolina, last week was seen an immense swarm of butterflies. The swarm was moving southward, and it took an hour for it to pass. Millions upon millions of the insects were seen fluttering and evidently trying to escape from something. The lowest were 20 feet from the ground, and they could be seen as high as the eye could reach. They moved slowly and at times appeared to come to a standstill. The butterflies were not much larger than a 10c. piece. About half an hour after the swarm passed the thermometer fell 10 degrees.

—Howard county, Indiana, farmers residing in the vicinity of the great Shrader gas well, near Kokomo, Indiana, go on record as harvesting the first wheat by natural gaslight. A dozen self-binders and men shocking wheat was truly a novel scene, which was witnessed by hundreds of people, who surrounded the fields of grain in carriages. The constant roar of the Shrader well can be distinctly heard eight miles away, while the light can be plainly seen at Burlington, fifteen miles west of here. The estimated flow of gas from this well is 15,000,000 cubic feet every twenty-four hours.

—In December, 1885, Henry Kemper was found dead early one morning in his grocery store on Barr street, Cincinnati. No clue to the murderer could be found. A negro was tried for the crime, but acquitted. Now comes the story in a somewhat dim way that within a day or two a daughter of Kemper, living in Dayton, Ohio, has received a letter from her brother John confessing that he murdered his father with a club for money. The story is that he was fatally injured on the Southern railroad, and that he made the confession supposing he was about to die. The officers have not yet verified the story.

—An interesting case arose a few days ago in Claremont, N. H., which will probably raise legal points not before discussed. The Hon. H. W. Parker was called to the bedside of Melvin Proctor, a man of some wealth, to draw his will. This was done in full before a witness. Mr. Procter, who was then of sound mind, was raised up for the purpose of signing his name. He had written the word "Melvin," when he suddenly died without completing the signature, it is understood that the document would have cut the oldest son off with $1. There are three other children. The question arises if the will is valid.

—Thomas J. and Richard Corson, farmers living near Pedricktown, N. J., recently sent to President Cleveland a watermelon weighing seventy pounds, which took the first premium at the Woodstown Fair and is claimed to have been the largest melon ever raised in the State. It was of Kolb-Gem variety. The President has acknowledged the receipt of the melon as follows: "The monster watermelon, which took the premium at your Fair and which you were good enough to send me, arrived here without injury, and was regarded with much curiosity. It proved to be quite palatable, and I thank you for your courtesy in sending it."

—An enterprising firm in Valdosta, Ga., has recently stationed in the front door certain dummy figures which are attired in full dress suits and they look very human. A few days ago a countryman approached one of them and, extending the hand, said, "Howdy-do." The dummy neither seized the proffered hand nor smiled an acknowledgment of the salute. The boys in the house laughed and the countryman, seeing that he was "sold," walked on down the street. A few doors below a stiff young man dreaming perhaps about his best girl, was standing with his features fixed and his back against the door facing. The country man cast an inquiring glance into his face and then slapped him on the head, remarking contemptuously, "Here's another one of them dampfools!"

A WORD TO ALL.

Go to GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN'S, Clinton St., Johnstown, Pa., for Carpets, Mattings, Rugs, Stair Pads, Stair Rods, Stair Buttons,

Oilcloths, Linoleum, Lace Curtains, Feathers,

Turcoman Curtains, Madras Curtain Goods, etc., etc. Quality of Goods unequaled and prices the lowest.

—A wonderful new clock is nearing completion at Waterbury which has been five years in construction. It will be 18 feet high, 8 feet wide and 7 feet deep, and will rival the famous Strassburg production. The mechanism of a large number of wheels contributes to an exhibition of historical events. The moon and planets are given in all their phases. Several hundred figures represent distinguished men, and are carefully carved from good likenesses. The signers of the Declaration of Independence and Lincoln's Cabinet at the signing of the emancipation proclamation are exhibited. Biblical, Shakespearean and other historical scenes are acted by this wonderful time piece.

—Lorenzo Dimick, of Buffalo, N. Y., the marine insurance agent whose conviction of grand larceny in the first degree in transferring a policy for five thousand dollars to the Thames and Mersey Company, after a loss had occurred, was last week affirmed by the Court of Appeals, has departed to Canada. Dimick crossed the river in a small boat about four o'clock, eluding private detectives who were set to watch him and has been heard from at St. Catherines, Ont. His bail bond was ten thousand dollars, Charles A Sweet, President of the Third National Bank, being surety for half the amount and Dimick justifying himself for the remainder.

—Leveret H. Wilcox, who died recently in Summit county, O., was born in Berlin, Conn., in 1804. His parents removed to Ohio in 1810, and were 43 days on the way. Arriving at their destination they found their land occupied by the representatives of some four different tribes of Indians, but they were friendly. The father being called into the war of 1812, the mother with her little ones learned to be left without protection, and yet these wild people who were a law unto themselves made her no trouble. The squaws would even borrow the little boy (Leveret), and carry him off to camp upon their shoulders, but never failed to return him again; and on this self-same spot he resided more than 70 years.

—Those who are in the habit of indulging in raw onions, said a medical man, may be consoled for the social disadvantages which ensue by the fact that onions are about the best nervine known. No medicine is really so efficacious in cases of nervous prostration and they tone up a worn-out system in a very short time. Their absorbent powers are also most valuable, especially in times of epidemic. It has been repeatedly observed that an onion patch in the immediate vicinity of a house acts as a shield against the pestilence, which is very apt to pass over the inmates of that house. Sliced onions in a sick room absorb all the germs and prevent contagion. During an epidemic the confirmed onion eater should, however, eschew his usual diet, as the germs of disease are present in the onion, and contagion can easily result.

—A cyclone passed over a section of country near Charlotte, N. C., on Wednesday afternoon of last week, tearing through the clouds like a big balloon, dipping down and rising again, carrying an eddying mass af fence rails and tree limbs in its circling path. It looked like a big black funnel, and it whirled around like a huge top. It was about 100 feet above the surface of the earth, but would occasionally dip down, wrench off the tree-tops and sweep up fences. The cyclone traveled at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour, and made a tremendous roar. It dipped down on the plantation of Mr. Alexander, tore up a number of peach and apple trees, took away the roof of his house, and rising again disappeared in the direction of Philadelphia Church. The skies were overcast with heavy clouds, among which a visible commotion was made as the black funnel-shaped mass tore its way through.

—Sebastian Muller is the name of a man who has just arrived at New Haven from his home in Switzerland. Muller is 25 years old, stands 5 feet 8 inches in heigth and tips the beam at 198½ pounds. He is well built, with large and massive shoulders and splendidly developed muscles on arms and chests. Taking a stone about six inches long and of the usual cobble-stone shape he held it firmly with his left hand against an iron ball fastened to the top of a barrel. Then swinging his right arm around his head he brought the hand down sideways with fearful force upon the stone about two inches from the end. With a crack the stone broke into several pieces, which flew off in different directions. The operation was exactly similar to that of a blacksmith wielding a sledge hammer. The last stone broken was a nearly round, tough-textured piece of white quartz, such as is found along country roads. This was also shivered into pieces. After the performance Muller's hand showed no signs of the fearful blows except a slight redness.

Well-shaped Women.

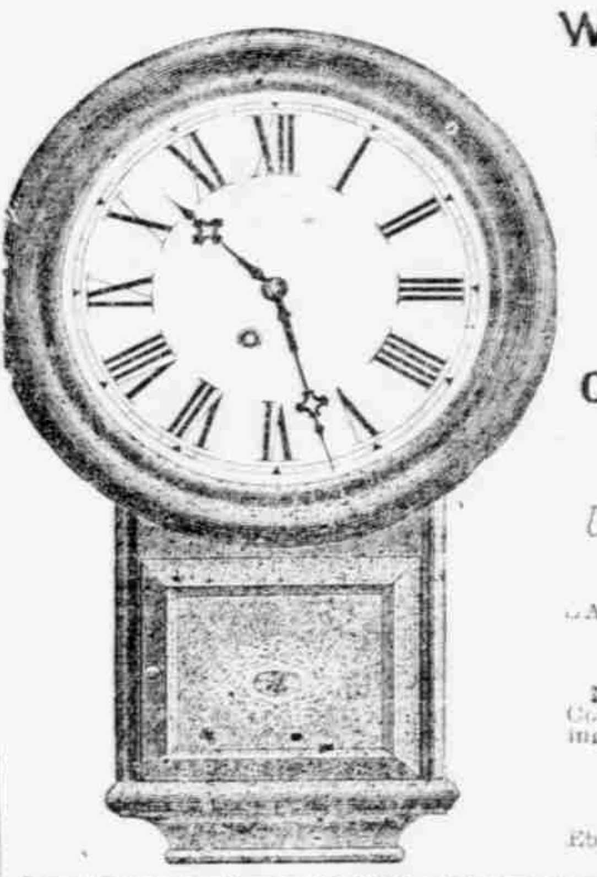
Here is an interesting extract from an article in the New York *Mercury*:

Art should always be based on nature, and no art is true which does not take nature for its model. A perfect, symmetrical, healthy woman of five feet five inches in height must comply with the following standard: She should be 138 pounds at least, and could stand up to ten pounds more without injury to health or artistic perfection. The distance between the tips of her two middle fingers when the arms are extended should be exactly the same as the height or ten times the length of her hand, or seven and a half times the length of her foot, or five times the diameter of her chest from one arm pit to the other. The distance from the junction of the thighs to the ground should be the same as from the former point to the top of the head. The knee should be exactly midway from the junction of the thighs to the bottom of the heel.

The distance from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger should be the same as from the elbow to the middle line of the chest. From the top of the head to the chin, with the head posed naturally, should be the same as from the level of chin to the arm-pits, or from the heel to the tip of the large toe. The bust of a woman of the height named should be forty-three inches measurement over the arms, and the waist twenty-four.

The upper part of the arm should be from thirteen and a half to fourteen inches and the wrist six inches. The ankle should be six inches, the calf of the leg fourteen and the thigh twenty-five. Any women of the height mentioned who has these measurements can congratulate herself on having as perfect a form as the Creator eve made. Of course, the proportions vary with the height.

CARL RIVINIUS,
—PRACTICAL—
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,
—AND DEALER IN—



Watches, Clocks,
—JEWELRY,—
Silverware, Musical Instruments
—AND—
Optical Goods.
Sole Agent
—FOR THE—
Celebrated Rockford
WATCHES.
Columbia and Fredonia Watches,
In Key and Stem Winders.

LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KINDS of JEWELRY always on hand.

My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed. Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED

CARL RIVINIUS
Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885.-tf.

MARLIN MAGAZINE RIFLE
Best In The World

For large or small game—32 calibre, 40 grains powder; 38 cal. 55 gr.; 40 cal. 60 gr.; 45 cal. 70 and 85 gr. The strongest shooting rifle made. Perfect accuracy guaranteed and the only absolutely safe rifle on the market. Prices reduced.

BALLARD Gallery, Sporting and Target Rifles, world renowned. The standard for target shooting, hunting, and shooting galleries. All calibres from 22 to 45. Made in fourteen different styles, prices from $18.00 up. Send for illustrated catalogue.

MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO., - New Haven, Conn.

Two targets made with one of our 22 calibre rifles, twenty consecutive shots after fifty shots had already been fired and no cleaning during the entire seventy shots. These guns carry off nearly all the prizes at target matches because they are always accurate and reliable.

FREE TRIAL PACKAGE. FOR MEN ONLY. THE PASTILLE CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY. VIGOROUS HEALTH

Over Ten Thousand Trial Packages mailed to patients, a large proportion of whom took a full treatment and were restored to health by use of PROF. HARRIS' SEMINAL PASTILLES. A Radical Cure for Nervous Debility, Organic Weakness and Physical Decay in Young or Middle Aged Men. Tested for Eight Years in many thousand cases they absolutely restore prematurely aged and broken down men to the full enjoyment of perfect and full Manly Strength and Vigorous Health. To those who suffer from the many obscure diseases brought about by Indiscretion, Exposure, Over-Brain Work, or too free Indulgence, we ask that you send us your name with statement of your trouble, and secure TRIAL PACKAGE FREE, with Illust'd Pamphlet, &c.

Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies for these troubles, and all Quacks whose only aim is to bleed their victims. Take a SURE REMEDY that has CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or cause pain or inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease its specific influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism restored. The animating elements of life are given back, the patient becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and health.

TREATMENT.—One Month, $3. Two Mos. $5. Three, $7.

HARRIS REMEDY CO., MFG CHEMISTS
306½ N. Tenth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

RUPTURED PERSONS can have FREE Trial of our Appliance. Ask for Terms!

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS AT PRIVATE Sale the following valuable HOUSE AND LOT, situate on Main street, of Carrolltown Borough, and in the business centre of the town—opposite the Blum brewery. The house is a large two story building, 32 by 32 feet. It is plastered throughout, weatherboarded and completely finished and as good as new. A good stable on the lot and a never failing well of excelent water. It would answer for dwelling and business house combined, or for a hotel property.

POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY.

For particulars call on or address the owner,
FREDERICK SNYDER,
At the Arlington Hotel, Altoona, Pa.
September 16, 1887.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL HIS FARM known as the LUCKETT FARM, situate in Munster township, Cambria county, containing about 90 ACRES, ABOUT 60 ACRES CLEARED, having thereon erected a good frame house and frame barn. The farm is in a fine state of cultivation, is well watered and has a good orchard of bearing fruit trees. The farm is within three minutes walk of Luckett's Station on the Ebensburg and Cresson Railroad.

For further particulars inquire of George M. Reade, Esq., Ebensburg, Pa., or of the undersigned on the premises.

JOHN MURPHY.
July 29, 1887.

DONALD E. DUFTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENN'A
Office in Colonnade Row.

H. H. MYERS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office in Colonnade Row, on Centre street.

GEO. M. READE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office on Centre street, near High.

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency
T. W. DICK,
General Insurance Agent,
EBENSBURG, PA.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE ORphans' Court, of Cambria County, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale on the premises in the Borough of Chest Springs, in Cambria county, Pa., on

THURSDAY, 20TH DAY OCTOBER 1887,

at ONE o'clock, p. m., the following described Real Estate, situate in the Borough of Chest Springs, Cambria county, bounded and described as follows:

All that certain piece or lot of ground bounded on the East by a street on the North by lot of Mary Ann Conrad, on the West by an alley, and on the South by an alley.

ALSO—All that certain piece or lot of ground situate in the Borough of Chest Springs, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lots of E. & H. Nutter, and fronting on ——— street one side, and an alley on the other side.

TERMS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, one third of the balance on confirmation of the sale, and the remainder in two equal annual payments, with interest on deferred payments, and to be secured by the judgment bond and mortgage of the purchaser on the premises.

DR. J. H. NOONAN,
Administrator of James & Susan McMullen.
September 16, 1887.-St.

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned will sell their farm, situated in Allegheny township, adjoining lands of D. A. McGough, A. J. Sell, Henry Mansfield, and others, containing 118 acres, 60 acres cleared and 58 acres well timbered with oak, hemlock, cucumber and hickory. A good two-story plank house and frame barn, together with all necessary out-buildings, a never failing spring of water and a stream of water running through the farm. There is also 75 choice apple, pear and peach trees on the premises. The above property will be sold at a price and terms to suit the purchaser and a good warrantee deed guaranteed.

MARY FURY,
ANN FURY,
June 10, '87. Loretto Postoffice, Pa.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in building of T. J. Lloyd, dec'd, (first floor,) Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily and collections a specialty. [10-14-tf.]

FOR SALE.—STEAM ENGINES, CLAY and Ore Pans, Boiler and Sheet-Iron Work. Second-hand engines and boilers on hand. Hoisting engines and machinery a specialty.—THOMAS CARLIN, Allegheny, Pa. [Jan. 22-ly.]

ADVERTISERS by addressing Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce St., New York can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of ADVERTISING in American Newspapers. 100 Page Pamphlet 10c.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS!

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cresson Springs Company will be held at the Mountain House, Cresson, Pa., on Tuesday, August 2d, 1887, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Election for President and Directors same day and place.

JAMES R. McCLURE,
July 15, 3t. Secretary.

M. D. KITTELL,
Attorney-at-Law,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office Armory Building, opp. Court House.

EXECUTRIX NOTICE.

Estate of John Grimes, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the estate of John Grimes, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to said estate must make payment with delay, and those having claims against the same should present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

MARGARET GRIMES,
Allegheny twp., July 15. Executrix.

BARBER SHOP.

The undersigned invites the citizens of Ebensburg and public generally to call at his shop on Centre St., Ebensburg, Pa., (opposite the Mountain House saloon), where he will be found ready to accomodate them with a clean shave or a hair cut on short notice.

By keeping everything neat and tidy about my shop I expect to merit a liberal share of patronage.

March 11, '87. PETER WILHELM.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of William J. McGuire, late of Clearfield township, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay, and all those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement to

HIRAM McGUIRE,
Adm'r of William J. McGuire, dec'd.
Clearfield twp., April 29, 1887.-6t.

1794. 1883.

Policies written at short notice in the
OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"
And other First Class Companies.
T. W. DICK,
AGENT FOR THE
OLD HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y.
COMMENCED BUSINESS
1794.
Ebensburg, July 30, 1882.

R. L. JOHNSTON. M. J. BUCK. A. W. BUCK.
Johnston, Buck & Co.,
BANKERS,
Ebensburg, Pa.
Money Received on Depsit,
PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS
COLLECTIONS MADE
AT ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.
DRAFTS on the Principal Cities
Bought and Sold and a
General Banking Business Transacted
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.
A. W. BUCK, Cashier.
Ebensburg, April 4, 1884.-tf.

WHEN you want Job Printing of any kind done give the FREEMAN office a trial.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - OCT. 14, 1887.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Andrew Carnegie has sailed for home.

—The population of the United States is estimated at 61,000,000.

—The first snow of the season fell on last Wednesday afternoon.

—Miss Charlotte Collins, of this place, is visiting friends in Bellefonte.

—Now is the time to subscribe for the FREEMAN and get all the campaign news.

—There are four million farmers in this country, or about one to every fifteen persons.

—Mr. Wm. Lang, of this place, lost a valuable cow from being foundered on Wednesday.

—Mr. John T. Griffith, of Kane, McKean county, and family are visiting friends in this place.

—The distillery of Messrs. Gray & Williams, in Carrolltown, was again started up last week.

—The Cornet Band of this place serenaded a couple at the Mountain House, on Monday night.

—A new pavement is being laid in front of the offices of Alvin Evans and T. W. Dick, Esq's.

—Altoona's new theatre approaching completion, cost $75,000 and has a seating capacity of 1,800.

—Col. John S. Miller, of the Blair House is making extensive improvements about that well-known hotel.

—A great many people from this place were in attendance at the Carrolltown Fair during the week.

—Five thousand pounds of ginseng wanted at Dr. Davisons's, for which the highest market price will be paid.

—Mr. William Dufton on Saturday last started on a drive overland to Pittsburg, returning home on Wednesday.

—Quite a number of people from all parts of the county passed through this place to attend the Fair at Carrolltown.

—Robert Tussey, a citizen of Huntingdon county, one day last week after returning from a funeral dropped dead.

—There should be several wagons engaged before election day in each township to get out the vote. See about it in time.

—Mr. Thomas Davis has commenced putting in the curb stone on Centre street in front of the residence of Judge Johnston.

—There was no school in the Public Schools of this place on Wednesday last, on account of many of the pupils going to the Fair.

—More opera companies have come to Ebensburg so far this season than any other season since the Opera House has been built.

—McDonald at Loretto, Pa., wants 500 bushels large onions, 1,000 bushels picked beans and 1,000 bushels clean wheat. Part cash paid if desired.

—A son of Henry Eckenrode, of Carroll township, while riding in the farmer's race at the Carrolltown fair was thrown but luckily escaped unhurt.

—Miss Mary Roberts and Miss Ethel Russell, who were visiting in Blair and Bedford counties for the past week, returned home last Saturday.

—A new postoffice in this county, called Cassandra, with S. A. Myers as postmaster, has been established at what was known in Old Portage days as No. [illegible]

—Messrs. D. E. Dufton, Geo. M. Reade, F. A. Shoemaker and W. H. Sechler, Esqs., were in attendance at the Supreme Court in Pittsburg during the present week.

—Go and see Daly's Comedy Company at the Opera House Monday evening, Oct. 17th. Secure your reserved seats at James' Drug store. Admission 35 and 50 cents.

—Mr. P. F. Brown, of the Central House, has the lumber on the ground for a new portico in front of his hotel which, when completed, will be the finest one in town.

—Judge Johnston, of Cambria county, is presiding at the present week's term of court. The Judge is very popular with the members of the Somerset bar.—*Somerset Herald.*

—A party of prospectors have discovered a vein of magnetic ore in Huntingdon county. It is a very valuable ore and is only found in one or two states in the Union.

—J. D. McGaffic, of Indiana, was appointed a County Commissioner of Indiana county last week by the Court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Jermiah Wakefield.

—Mary E., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bradley, of Gallitzin, will be received into the Sisters of the Visitation at Mt. Joseph's Academy, Paris, Ky., on October 17th.

—While repairing an old log house near Dunbar camp, Fayette county, John Robuck found a well preserved oak box which, when opened, was found to contain $1,200 in gold and silver.

—Rev. H. L. Chapman, of Johnstown, while attending the M. E. conference at New Brighton last week in passing through a crowd at the Fort Wayne depot, Allegheny, had his pocket picked of $60 in bills.

—Mr. Otis Lloyd, foreman of the *Herald* office, on Saturday last had the misfortune to get his left hand caught in the job press in that office and had two of his fingers badly squeezed, but, we are glad to say, not seriously hurt.

—Luther Bundy, a young colored hostler, was brought to jail on Tuesday from Johnstown charged with stealing money from a drawer in the *Tribune* office. He was sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for six months.

—The time of year has been reached, says a medical writer, when all persons should put on flannel of proper thickness, and wear an additional outside garment in the evening air. Most sickness in the fall comes from taking cold.

—Geo. W. Rickard, *not Ricketts*, as was stated in the article copied from the Pittsburg *Times* in last week's FREEMAN, is the name of the man who with his family was trying to make his way back to his friends in Cambria county.

—We understand the young folks of this place intend starting an opera company in the near future, and we see no reason why it should not be done. There is plenty of talent in town, and, if handled in the right way, we could have a good company.

—A valuable horse belonging to a farmer named James McFarland, who lives a short distance northwest of Greensburg, became so frightened by the noise of a steam thresher, to which it had been hitched one day last week, that he fell down and died.

—The time for securing a vote by paying your tax is past and it is to be hoped that every democrat has made his right to vote solid by the payment of his taxes. The time from this until the day of election should now be used in seeing that every provision is made toward getting out the vote. Have all necessary arrangemets made before election day to get out the old, the feeble and the indifferent. Pennsylvania can be carried this fall if every Democratic vote is polled.

It Will Pay You to Buy Your Dry Goods from Wm. F. Gable & Co.

FLANNELS.

Scarlet Flannel at 15c. a yard, at 22c., at 25c., at 30c., 33c., 37½c., 42c., at 50c—each price special value. Bargains in Blue and Gray Flannels; also White Flannels. Striped Skirts at $1.25 and $1.75.

UNDERWEAR.

All Kinds of Desirable Underwear, in White, Scarlet and Gray, for Ladies, Gents', Youths' and Children's wear. You'll find our Underwear the cheapest in the market, no matter where you go. Now is the time to purchase.

DRESS GOODS.

You will find our Stock of New Fall Dress Goods the largest here and best value at every price we quote. We give you the best 5c. Dress Goods, the best 10c., the best 12½c., the best 17c., 25c., 37½c., 50., the best 62½c., 75c. and $1.00 Dress Goods—the best $1.25 and the best Broad Cloth at $1.75 a yard.

TABLE LINENS.

Among our bargains in Fall Linens you'll find one at 20c. a yard, another at 25c. a yard, another at 37½c. and 50c. a yard. We sell a fine Linen Towel, knotted fringe and colored border for 12½c. What do you think of that?

STOCKINGS.

All qualities of Cotton, Merino and hose, for Ladies, Gents and Children. We make a specialty of the Hosiery Department and you will find our goods and prices all right.

—Miss Annie Harris, a school mistress teaching in one of the public schools of Johnstown, was arrested one day last week on information made by one of her pupils charged with assault and battery in administering punishment in the school room.

—Mrs. Dr. Dorener, of Cumberland, Md., arrived at this place on Monday last, in response to a call to the sick bed of her mother, Mrs. Joseph McDonald, who is lying dangerously ill at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. J. A. Shoemaker, of this place.

—The Government printing office is running thirteen presses constantly on one of the biggest jobs ever required of it. It is a new blankbook for Postmasters in which all their accounts are to be hereafter kept. It is so large that it is expected to do service for years to come.

—Daly's Comedy Company will appear at Ebensburg's Opera House, Monday evening, Oct. 17th, in the laughing hit of the season. Be sure and see the street parade at noon and the lady cornet soloist in the parade, and secure your seats at James' Drug store. Admission 35 and 50 cents.

—At the trotting race at the Carrolltown fair on Wednesday afternoon the sulky in which Michael J. Nagle, of Altoona, was driving broke down and Mr. Nagle was thrown out but escaped without injury. The horse ran off and ran twice around the course before he was caught.

—Hugh Lowman, of Jacksonville, Indiana county, while engaged on the new barn of A. J. Compton, near Clarksburg, one day last week, fell from the highest point of the structure to the ground, striking on his head. His skull was crushed and his injuries are believed to be fatal.

—The many friends of Mr. George Foster, formerly of this place, but for the past three years a resident of Greensburg, will be glad to learn that the report that he was stricken down with typhoid fever, which was circulated around town during the fore part of the week, is not correct.

—Some parties in Frostburg, Jefferson county, have been arrested for gathering chestnuts on Sunday. The parties were simply taking a walk with their children on the day named, and stopped under a tree and picked up a few nuts. The best way to get rid of a bad law is to enforce it.

—Any person who wants paying work as local or traveling agent for warranted nursery stock should apply at once to James E. Whitney, Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y. No experience is necessary, and complete outfit is furnished free. Steady work the year round and all stock warranted to be in good condition.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company uses 6,000 tons of coal a day on its various lines, and is the largest consumer of soft coal in this country. It is now experimenting with natural gas as a fuel for its engines, and proposes, if the plan should prove feasible, to use gas on all the engines running into Pittsburgh.

—John Hipps, who is confined in the Clearfield county jail charged with burning his fathers barn and burglary, made an attempt to escape last Saturday night but was recaptured. He made a hole through the top of the cell and roof of the jail and let himself down by a rope made of blankets. The rope broke and Hipps fell and the other prisoners supposing him to be badly hurt, made a noise and alarmed the jailor. Hipps was found in the yard unhurt.

—Messrs. Morris Woolf and Thomas Reynolds of the clothing house of Woolf, Son & Thomas, of Johnstown, have been here all week with a fine selection of men's and boys' clothing and have been giving our citizens a chance to get good clothing at their low prices. Both are gentlemen of the first magnitude and we are glad to know that their sales have been such as to induce them to come again.

—The late legislature doubled the pay of Assessors and Assistant Assessors as follows: "It shall be the duty of Assessors and Assistant Assessor to keep an account of the several days by him actually employed in the performance of his duties and to make return of the same to the Commissioners of the county, verified by oath or affirmation, and for each day necessarily employed he shall receive the sum of two dollars." Sec. 36 of the act of 1834, which this changes, gave but one dollar a day. This change was approved May 24, 1887.

—Among the important opinions handed down yesterday by the Supreme Court sitting at Pittsburg was the following: In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Silas M. Bailey late State Treasurer, and his bondsmen, to recover 100,000 deposited in banks throughout the State, and lost by the failure of the banks, Justice Sterritt in his opinion confirmed the decision of the lower court. He stated that he considered it a harsh measure of justice for the treasurer and his sureties to be responsible for the money deposited under the circumstances disclosed and lost without fault or negligence, but no other conclusion could be reached, and the money must be made good.

—One who knows tells how to care for buggies and carriages: A dry house, free from dust and sun, and away from the stables, is of first importance. If you keep your buggy near the stables, the ammonia will kill the varnish in a very short time. Never, under any circumstance, rub oil over your carriage to brighten it up. It is sure to ruin the paint. Use a good sponge and a clean chamois, with plenty of clear, cold water to wash the mud off with. Never use a duster or broom on varnished work. Never allow water to be thrown inside the body. It is sure to affect the glue and swell the timbers, so as to break the joints. Mud allowed to dry on a carriage is of no benefit. Frequent oiling of axles does no harm.

—Geo. A. Berry, Esq., of Bradford, Pa., who about fifteen years ago was a resident of this place, where he read law and afterwards practiced as a member of the law firm of Shoemaker & Berry, has been visiting our town during the present week. Time has dealt leniently with Mr. Berry, judging from his appearance and dame fortune has smiled propitiously upon him. We understand Mr. Berry represents a company of capitalists from the oil country who are leasing lands on the Blacklick and intend putting down a number of wells for oil and gas. Mr. Berry has leased what is known as the "syndicate property" in Blacklick township, and in a short time the work of drilling will be commenced. We hope that the venture may be a profitable and successful one.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by E. James and W. W. McAteer, of Loretto.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, October, 12, 1887:

Samuel H. Mangus and Mellia Ann Cable, Morrellville.

George W. Keller and Della Keller, Johnstown.

Henry Schiving and Mary Wilhelm, Conemaugh.

Earnest Schring and Maggie Morgan, Conemaugh.

Andrew C. Lovell, Reade township and Jennie Sturn, Perry county, Pa.

Henry Taylor and Nancy Lucinda Noel, Gallitzin township.

George A. Ellwanger, Ashville and Catharine Matilda Myers, Gallitzin township.

Joseph E. Barlow, Elkhorn, W. Va., and Sadie M. Spies, Summerhill.

William Woods and Mrs. Ellen Taylor, Millville.

George W. Humphseys, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Mattie Gettings, Johnstown.

Francis Durbin and Martina Lulow, Clearfield township.

William H. Noon and Mary Ribiett, Conemaugh township.

John A. Seimelsberger and Emily Thomas, Elder township.

Scare Among the Coke Dealers.

The coke operators of the Connellsville region are alarmed, and the far seeing ones are now making some active investigations. The new coke fields of Clearfield county and Cambria county are causing the anxiety. The producers of these rigions are now coming into the market and they are so much of a factor as to take contracts worth thousands of dollars annually that the larger coke firms of the Connellsville region have had for years. These contracts have dwindled away so gradually that the operators have not given the matter much attention during the past year. Business has been pretty brisk with the coke men here for two years, and they did not give much attention to the gradual loss of their eastern trade. By comparing their present sales in the east with what they shipped several years ago, the loss in trade is more keenly realized. They cannot longer afford to ignore the matter. This decission has been hastened by the fact that almost every week letters are received from eastern consumers of Connellsville coke, asking for better terms and telling the operators here that they are offered coke at less than what the Connellsville coke is now costing them. This new coke, some say, will answer their purpose, while others declare that it is just as good, if not better than the Connelisville product, which is generally conceded to be the best.—*Greensburg Record.*

Prizes for Spelling.

The pupils of the public schools of Cambria county will be interested to know that a number of prizes have been offered for the best spellers in the schools of the county.

The following are the names of the prizes as announced at the recent County Institute:

1. Webster's unabridged dictionary.
2. Longfellow's poems complete, fine edition.
3. Shakespeare, royal octavo edition.
4. Gold pen.

Numbers 1, 3 and 4 are offered by Coopersdale academy, and number 2 by the County Superintendent.

In addition to the above prizes a number of others of the best spellers will receive honorable mention.

The time for the contest will be in March 1888, and at such places in the county as will best suit the convenience of the contestants.

A list of over 1,000 words has been prepared and published in small pamphlet form. These will be furnished to teachers for use in their schools at the rate of 1½ cents per copy or 15 cents per dozen. In this list ellocution, exercises, and farinaceous are incorrectly spelled.

Contestants will not only be expected to spell the words pronounced to them, but to put some words in sentences of their own construction.

Teachers should, if possible, by the holl days, send in the names of those who expect to contest for the prizes.

For copies of the above named list of words or any information concerning this matter address W. J. Cramer, Ebensburg, Pa., or Albert Freeman, Coopersdale, Pa.

School Report.

Teachers.	Room	Enrolled. Boys	Girls	Total	Average attendance. Boys	Girls	Total	Visits
Allie Lloyd	1	30	31	61	25	27	52	3
Effie Myers	2	19	20	39	16	19	35	4
Annie Jones	3	23	20	43	17	15	32	5
A. R. Reade	4	19	17	36	16	14	30	2
J. W. Leech	5	14	9	23	11	8	19	4
Totals	5	105	97	202	85	83	168	18

The following pupils were perfect in attendance during month:

Room No. 1.—Roscoe Custer, Rhode Ritter, Ralph Tibbott, Herbie Evans, Robbie Bolsinger, Peter Ludwig, Clifford Jones, Gideon Downy, Arthur Evans, Harry Bennett, Bessie Evans, Amy Tibbott, Maggie Tibbott, Bessie James, Julia Brown, Annie Brown, Hildie Evans, Florrie Evans, Ethel Shields and June Davis.

Room No. 2.—Carl Dick, Orton Seathman, John Ritter, Walter McCaslin, Hershel Evans, Wellington Evans, Wallace Humphrey, May Leighty, Blanche Folson, Sadie Bolsinger, May Davis, Stella Creery and Myrtle James.

Room No. 3.—Annie Shields, Annie Frederick, Annie Mills, Madge Lang, Maud Richardson, Annie Davison, Fred Jones, Butler Roberts, Edgar Evans and Harry Shinafelt.

Room No. 4.—Norris Mason, Harry Owens, Frank James, James Dick, Annie Hill, Annie Maloney, Delia Folsom, Minnie Sechler, Mary McBreen.

Room No. 5.—Bert Davis, Sherman Mason, Leonard Shields, Olin Barker, Bird Shenkle, Leonerd Jones, Helen Murray, Oscar Kinkead, Katie McBreen.

The following pupils stand first in their respective classes:

Room No. 1. A—Fannie Kerr, B, Eddie Davinson, C, Nellie Lloyd.

Room No. 2. A—Blanche Folsom, B, Louie McNamara,

Room No. 3. A—Emma Morrow, B, Madge Lang.

Room No. 4. A—Annie Maloney, B, Mary McBreen.

Room No. 5. A—Bert Davis, B, Sherman Mason.

Worth Knowing.

Mr. W. H. Morgan, merchant, Lake City, Fla., was taken with a severe cold, attended with a distressing cough and running into consumption in its first stages. He tried many so-called popular cough remedies and steadily grew worse. Was reduced in flesh, had difficulty in breathing and was unable to sleep. Finally tried Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and found immediate relief, and after using about a half dozen bottles found himself well and has had no return of the disease. No other remedy can show so grand a record of cures, as Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Guaranteed to do just what is claimed for it.—Trial bottles free at E. James' drug store.

Items from Hemlock.

HEMLOCK, PA., Oct. 11th, 1887.

ED. FREEMAN.—Burgess John R. Kelly and Street Commissioner Frederick Wheldon took a business trip to Hollidaysburg on Friday last, returning the same day.

Chestnuts are plentiful. You can see large crowds going and returning every day laden down with them.

It is hoped by all that the new mine now being opened by W. H. Piper & Co., may prove successful. I understand it is their intention to build one hundred coke ovens in the near future, should they get a good vein of four feet, or Lemon vein as it is known by, in this section of the country. It would be the making of our little village, and make more work for both miners and mine laborers.

Lizzie, second youngest daughter of John Leahey, Sr., died with that dreadful disease typhoid fever, on Sunday evening at half past four o'clock. She is the second of the family to be called from amidst her ever loving parents, brothers and sisters; the kind attention of parents and friends had, it was thought, nursed her out of danger, she feeling better on Sunday morning than at any time during her illness. She was an exemplary christian, a kind and loving sister and was loved by all who knew her. Her funeral which was conducted by Mr. B. F. Lynch, of Altoona, took place on Tuesday last and her remains were laid to rest in the Catholic cemetery on Conrads hill, after a requiem high mass in St. Bridget's Church, in this place. The deceased was about 24 years of age May her soul rest in peace.

Mary, wife of John Leahey, Jr., is lying ill with but little hope of her recovery, though it is the heartfelt hope that God, in his mercy, will yet spare her to her family of seven small children.

James Leap has been laid up with typhoid fever for a couple of weeks, but, we are glad to say, is able to be about his room.

Maggie, the oldest daughter of Jacob Boush, deceased, who was taking care of Mrs. John Leahey, Jr., is also laid up with a bad cold and fever, but we hear there is no immediate danger at this writing.

Mr. Ryan an old and much respected citizen is laid up, but with what disease I am unable to state, but presume it is old age.

Our sturdy little German brewer, Theodore Sell, is making preparations to brew his next summer's supply of beer. He with the assistance of our ever obliging citizen, Hon. Peter Brown, are rosining his hogheads and kegs. Peter is the right man as long as there are plenty of—to smile at. Theodore wants a horse and can't say whether it is a wood horse or not.

On Sunday night between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock the proprietor of the Indian Medical Association thought he and his tomahawk would take a stroll for his stomach's sake. The first place he struck was the Rush House kept by George Brandt. The Indian knocked at the door, was admitted and demanded his supper and bed, Mr. Brandt told him he did not keep open day and night, as his license did not allow it. The Indian became enraged but was ejected. Mr. Brandt on Monday morning made information against the Indian and he was brought before Burgess Kelly, where there was a fine of six dollars and sixty-five cents in favor of the borough which was paid forthwith, this should learn him a lesson and let him know he is among civilized people and not among half breeds.

A certain citizen of our borough being very fond of pumkin custard was given permission to take two of the largest in the field by the hostess of the house, and as luck would have it he had the ladders on his wagon filled with straw, and as he is not a man of very good education he concluded that it took five times two to make one. The hostess seeing what was going on started in pursuit, but the lover of custards seeing her approaching thought best to quit at once, but did not proceed very far until he tied up again and concluded to have his other pumpkin by taking about five times two again, making I presume his two largest pumpkins. If he does not make restitution for them quite likely it will end in a law suit.

DIED.

LINK.—Died at her home in Carroll township, on Wednesday, October 5th, 1887, Mrs. Veronica Link, wife of John Link, aged 64 years.

HARVEY.—Died at his home in Gallitzin, on Tuesday, October 4th, 1887, Mr. Celestine Harvey, aged 34 years.

TREXLER.—Died at the home of his parents in Ashville, on Monday, October 10th, 1887, Mr. Andrew Trexler, son of Mr. David Trexler, aged 23 years.

LEAHEY.—Died at the home of her parents in Lilly on Tuesday, October 9th, 1887, Miss Elizabeth Leahey aged about 24 years.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION!

God Save the Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to Regulate the General Elections within the Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said election, and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, Joseph A. Gray, High Sheriff of the County of Cambria, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the said County of Cambria on the

8th Day of November, A. D. 1887,

(the same being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of said month) at which time State and County officers will be elected as follows:

ONE PERSON for Judge of Supreme Court.

ONE PERSON for State Treasurer.

ONE PERSON for Treasurer of Cambria County.

THREE PERSONS for Commissioners of Cambria County.

ONE PERSON for Poor House Director for the County of Cambria.

THREE PERSONS for Auditors for the County of Cambria.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places for holding the aforesaid elections in several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within said county are as follows, to wit:

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Ashville, to meet at the house of D. G. Myers in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Allegheny to meet at Bradley's school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Adams to meet at the house of Daniel Dunmire, in Adamsburg.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Barr to meet at the school house No. 11, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Blacklick to meet at the house on the property of Simon Adams in Belsano, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Cambria to meet at the township school house in Ebensburg borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Cambria to meet as follows: 1st ward, at the school house in said ward; 2d ward, in the borough lockup in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Carroll to meet at the school house in Carrolltown borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Carrolltown to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Chest to meet at school house No. 9, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Chest Springs to meet at the house of Jacob Wagner, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Clearfield to meet at school house No. 2, adjoining the village of St. Augustine, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Conemaugh to meet at the school house at Singer's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Conemaugh to meet as follows: 1st ward, at the house of Peter Maltzie, in said 1st ward; 2d ward, at the house of John Swartzman, in said 2d ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Coopersdale to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Croyle to meet at the school house in the village of Summerhill, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Dean to meet at Richland's school house, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of East Conemaugh to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Ebensburg to meet as follows: East ward, at the office of Richard Jones, Jr., in said ward; West ward, in Council Room, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Elder to meet at the school house in the village of St. Boniface, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Franklin to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of South Fork, to meet at the public school house No. 2 of said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Gallitzin to meet at the Mountain school house in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Gallitzin to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Grubbtown to meet at the public school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Jackson to meet at the house of Henry Rager in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Johnstown to meet as follows: 1st ward, at the office formerly occupied by Thomas & Walters, public square, 2d ward at the office of J. S. Little, Esq., on Market street, in said ward; 3d ward, at the Mansion House on Broad street, in said ward; 4th ward, at the school house in said ward; 5th ward, at the house of August Weigand in said ward; 6th ward, at the Johnstown pottery in said ward, 7th ward, at the office S. W. Miller in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Lilly to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Loretto to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Munster to meet at the warehouse of Augustine Durbin, deceased, in the village of Munster, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Millville to meet as follows: 1st ward, at the lockup; 2d ward, at the hose carriage house, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Prospect to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Portage to meet at the school house near the village of Portage.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Reade to meet in the tinshop of Abraham Cornelius, in the village of Glasgow, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Richland to meet at the house of Joseph Geis, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Stonycreek to meet at Jacoby's school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Summerhill to meet at Summerhill school house, in the borough of Wilmore.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Susquehanna to meet at the house of Michael Platt in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of West Taylor to meet at the school house near James Blough's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of East Taylor to meet at the house of Peter Rhoades, near the Hendrick's school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of South Fork to meet at public school house No. 2, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Tunnelhill to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Woodvale to meet at the new school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Wilmore to meet at Council Chamber in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Washington to meet at the school house at the foot of Plane 4, in the borough of Lilly.

The electors of the district composed of the township of White to meet at the small store house of John C. Gates in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Yoder to meet as follows: First division at school house No. 3 in said township; second division at Beam's school house in said township.

SPECIAL ATTENION.

SEC. 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the qualifications shall be entitled to vote at all elections.

First—He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second—He shall have resided in the State one year (or if having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State he shall have removed therefrom and returned within six months) immediately preceding the election.

Fourth—If twenty-one years of age or upward, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballots. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause his name to be written thereon, and attested by a citizen of the district. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as a witness in a judicial proceeding.

SEC. 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony and breach of surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendence on an election, and in going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 6. Whenever any of the qualified electors of the Commonwealth shall be in active military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by authority from this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of sufferage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

SEC. 7. All laws regulating the holding of elections shall be uniform throughout the State but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall give or promise to give to any elector any money, reward or other valuable considerations for his vote at any election, or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive for himself or another, any money, reward or other valuable considerations for his vote shall at any election, or for withholding same, thereby forfeits the right to vote at such elections; and an elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers, shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall while a candidate for office be guilty of bribery, fraud or wilful violation of any election law shall be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit within this Commonwealth; and any person convicted of wilful violation of any election laws shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

SEC. 13. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State, or of the United States, or on the seas, or while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in a poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SEC. 14. District elections boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen anually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint the clerk. The first election board of any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon day of election and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon a warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

SEC. 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold or who shall have held an office or appointment or employment in or under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or county, or any municipal board, commission or trust in any city save only justices of the peace, and aldermen, notaries public and persons in the military service of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local officer, below the grade of city or county officer, as shall be designated by law.

And also the following Acts of Assembly now in force in this State, viz:

ACT OF JANUARY 30, 1875.

SEC. 4. That all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at 7 o'clock A. M. and close at 7 o'clock P. M.

SEC. 8. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in an election board on the morning of election, said vacancy shall be filled in conformity with existing laws.

The Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to the election of this Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1876, provides as follows, to wit:

That the inspectors and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before 7 o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, November 8th and each said Inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of an election, then the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes for judge the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place. And in case the person elected shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes shall appoint judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space one hour after the time fixed by the law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officers have been elected shall elect some one of their number to fill vacancy.

MODE OF VOTING.

The attention of all qualified voters is directed to the following Act of Assembly regulating the mode of voting in this commonwealth:

CHANGE IN MODE OF VOTING.

AN ACT regulating the mode of voting at all the elections in the several counties of the Commonwealth, approved March 30, 1869:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and is hereby enated by the authority of the same that the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth at the general, township, borough or special elections, are hereby authorized and required to vote the tickets printed or written, or partly printed or partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticked shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts to be voted for, and be labeled "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers to be voted for, and be labeled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers to be voted for, and be labeled "County," one ticket shall embrace the name of all township officers to be voted for and be labeled "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers to be voted for, and be labeled "Borough;" and each class shall be deposited in a separate ballot box.

Given under my hand, at my office in Ebensburg, this 24th day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven and the independance of the United States of America the one hundred and eleventh.

JOSEPH A. GRAY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Oct. 6, 1887.

Sheriff's Sale

—OF—

REAL ESTATE

BY virtue of sundry writs of FIERI FACIAS ALIAS FIERI FACIAS and VENDITIONI EXPONAS, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg, on

SATURDAY, OCT. 15, '87,

at 1 o'clock P. M. the following real estate to wit: All the right, title, and interest of Levi Ream, deceased, with notice to Silas Ream, administrator of said deceased, of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in Summerhill township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining land of Joseph Wright on the east, Sylvester McKinzie, on the south, a township road on the west and lands of George W. Kirby on the north, containing 56 acres, more or less, about 40 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two-story plank house and bank barn and other outbuildings, now in the occupancy of Thomas McGough. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of A. Sherbine and W. H. H. Robertson, guardian.

Also, all the right, title, and interest of John Brenner, of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in Summerhill township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining land of William Mulhollen, estate of C. Allenbaugh, John Ream Jacob J. Weaver and others, containing twenty-five acres and eighty perches, more or less, about ten acres of which are cleared.

Also, all the right, title, and interest of John Bernner, of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in Summerhill township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining land of William Mullhollen, estate of C. Allenbaugh and land above described, containing twenty-five acres, more or less, all of which is cleared, having thereon erected a one and one-half story plank house and plank stable, now in the occupancy of John Brenner. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Jacob J. Weaver.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Francis McConnell, of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in Summerhill township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining land of Charles Rochm, Margaret McKinney, Peter Burtnett, Patrick Connery and James F. Kelly, containing sixty acres, more or less, about thirty acres cleared, having thereon erected one and one-half story plank house and log barn and other outbuildings now in the occupancy of Henry and Catherine McConnell.

Also, all the right, title, and interest of Francis McConnell, of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in Portage township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of J. C. Martin, William McConnell and Daniel Smay, containing 60 acres, more or less unimproved. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Jacob J. Weaver.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down and the remaining two thirds on the confirmation of the deed.

JOSEPH A. GRAY, Sheriff.

Sept. 23, 1887.

LETTING.

THE Commissioners of Cambria county will receive sealed proposals until 12 o'clock m., Oct. 18 1887, at their office in Ebensburg, Pa., for the following described bridges and abutments:

No. 1. A low truss bridge 54 feet span, with 14 foot road way across South Fork Creek, between Adams and Croyle townships, where the old Frankstown road crosses said stream.

No. 2. Abutments and wing-walls for above bridge, height above water surface, 14 feet.

No. 3. A High truss bridge 75 feet space with 14 foot road-way at Dean Station on the C. & C. R. R., across Clearfield Creek between Clearfield and Dean townships.

No. 4. Abutments and wing-walls for above bridge. Height above water surface, 13 feet.

Plans and specifications of abutments to be seen at Commissioner's office, and each bidder to furnish his own plans for bridges. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved by the Commissioners.

JOHN KIRBY,
JAMES COSTLOW, } Com'rs.
DAVID HAMILTON,
Attest: D. A. McGOUGH, Clerk.

Oct. 6, 1887.—4t.

Orphans' Court Sale.

BY virtue of an order issuing out of the Orphans' Court, to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Homestead, late of David Youngkins, dec'd, situate in Reade township, Cambria county, on

SATURDAY, OCT. 29, '87,

AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

the following described real estate, viz:

A certain piece or parcel of land situate in said township of Reade, bounded by the Beaver Dam Creek on the east, land of heirs of George Walters, deceased, on the south, and other land of heirs of David Youngkin, dec'd, separated by the Clearfield creek, on the west and north, containing 8 acres and 106 and 10 perches, more or less, being known and numbered on the return of the inquest in partition in the estate of said David Youngkin, deceased, as purpart No. 7.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in said township of Reade, bounded by Beaver Dam Creek on the south and west, Clearfield Creek on the north, and land of heirs of George Walters, deceased, on the east, containing fifteen acres and fifteen perches, more or less, being purpart No. 8 as returned by said inquest.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in said township of Reade, bounded by land of Mrs. Nancy Sneath on the north, land of F. & A. Flynn, on the east, Clearfield Creek on the south, and other land of the heirs of David Youngkin, deceased, on the west, containing four acres and twelve perches, more or less, being purpart No. 9 as returned by said inquest.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in said township of Reade, bounded by the Clearfield County line on the north, land of Clark & Didon on the east, and land of heirs of George Walters, deceased, on the south and west, containing sixteen acres and fifty-one perches, more or less, and being purpart No. 10, as returned by said inquest. This piece is underlaid by three veins of good coal.

Also, the water right on all that certain tract of land situate in said township of Reade, warranted in name of —— Wilson, which said tract is now owned by F. & A. Flynn, being purpart No. 11, as returned by said inquest.

☞TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid at the confirmation of the sale, one-third in six months and one-third in one year thereafter. The deferrred payments to bear interest and to be secured by judgment bond and mortgage of purchaser.

JOS. YOUNGKIN,
Trustee to sell certain real estate of
DAVID YOUNGKIN, dec'd.

Coalport, Pa., Oct. 6, 1887.—3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Stephen G. Callan, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

A. W. BUCK,
Adm'r.

Ebensburg, Pa., Aug. 26, 1887, 6t.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—

Letters of administration on the estate of Daniel Cooney, deceased, of Munster township, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

CHARLES COONEY,
Adm'r.

Munster, Oct. 5, 1887.

ALL kinds of Job work neatly an expeditiously executed at this office.

What Everybody Knows

By dealing with us you are not only sure of saving money but also of being correctly and fashionably dressed and of securing strictly first-class, reliable goods in every Department.

Combined with these inducements you have a

STOCK OF GOODS TO SELECT FROM 3 times as large as that of any other House in Johnstown,

embracing all descriptions of good working garments, business garments, and fine dress garments. No goods of the trashy description ever offered for sale in our establishment.

WOOLF, SON & THOMAS,

THE BOTTOM IS REACHED AT LAST.

The largest stock of hardware ever offered in the County can be found at my store. I am now selling many goods at much less than I can replace them for, but I will continue to sell at Bottom Prices until I am compelled to replenish my stock. When you want a cooking or heating stove, tinware hardware, nails, iron, glass, trunks and farming implements, call and see my stock and learn my prices.

Aug 13, '85.

G. HUNTLEY,
HIGH STREET, — — — EBENSBURG

FIRE! BURGLARS! THIEVES!

SAFES!

OUR VICTOR

Household & Office Safes

THE VICTOR
SAFE AND LOCK CO.
CINCINNATI, O.

Advertisement No. 1.

Are expressly meant to supply an urgent demand from *Farmers, Lawyers, Doctors, Small Storekeepers, Postmasters, Express and Railroad Agents, Township and County Officials, Trustees, Retired Business Men and Families*, for a **first-class fire-proof**, burglar-proof combination lock, safe, adapted in capacity and price to suit their requirements. **The Victor** is first-class in every respect, **warranted fire-proof**, and constructed in the most improved manner. We now use on each and every safe **our new non-pickable combination lock**, and inside bolt-work. It has all round corners, exterior beautifully finished and ornamented by hand with all burnished portions nickel-plated. Interior nicely fitted up with sub-treasuries, book-spaces, and pigeon-holes.

No. 1.	Farmers' Size, 19x12x13,	weight, 135 lbs.	$24.00
No. 2.	Household Size, 22x15x16,	" 250 lbs.	$30.00
No. 3.	Small Dealers' Size, 28x18x18,	" 600 lbs.	$40.00
No. 4.	Postmasters' and Office Size, 32x22x22,	" 800 lbs.	$60.00

No. 4 has inside door, with flat key lock, duplicate keys. Sub-treasuries have flat key-locks, with duplicate keys. *We are sole owners of patents and sole manufacturers of the Victor Safes. We caution persons against making, buying, selling or using safes infringing on our patents.*

Every first-class safe company manufactures under patents. It is dangerous to buy spurious goods bearing no patent dates.

Every person who is in need of a safe will find it profitable to correspond with us at once, before an agency is established in his locality, and receive the benefit of our *Special Offer in open territory.*

We want *General Merchants and Dealers* to help us carry out our *Inter-State Co-operative Plan. Exclusive control free.* A highly profitable connection to last probably for a life-time. *Will cost but one cent* for a postal card to learn full particulars. Illustrations and testimonials sent on application. In writing us mention advertisement No. 1. Address,

The Victor Safe & Lock Co., CINCINNATI, O.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Ellen Harvy, of Gallitzin borough, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

DANIEL HENRY,
Summit, Pa., Aug. 26, 1887. 6t. Adm'r.

AUDITORS' NOTICE.—

In the Common Pleas of Cambria County. In the matter of the first and final account of P. F. Shaffer, Assignee of Austin Hays.

And to wit, the 7th day of September, A. D., 1887, on motion of Chas. L. Dick, Esq., to Horace Rose, appointed auditor to report distribution of the funds in the hands of P. F. Shaffer, assignee for the benefit of creditors of Austin Hays, as appears by his first and final account.

{Seal.} By the Court.
H. A. SHOEMAKER, Pro'y.

Notice is hereby given that I will sit for the purpose of the above appointment at my office No. 61 Franklin street, Johnstown, Cambria County, Pa., on Wednesday, November 9, 1887, at 10 o'clock a. m. when and where all persons interested may attend, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

W. HORACE ROSE,
Auditor.

Johnstown, Oct. 6, 1887.

Orphans' Court Sale.

BY virtue of an order issuing out of the Orphans' Court of Cambria County to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Court House in the borough of Ebensburg on

MONDAY, OCT. 31, 1887.

AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

the following described real estate, viz:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Clearfield township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Matthew Ivory, heirs of J. C. Ivory, Patrick McGuire, Francis Ivory and Jos. Dysart & Son, containing 100 acres, more or less, having thereon erected a two-story frame house, a barn and other outbuildings, all in good repair. There is an abundance of good water and a fine orchard on the premises.

☞TERMS.—One third of the purchase money to be paid at the confirmation of the sale, and the remainder in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the judgment bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

JOSEPH A. GRAY,
Trustee to sell the real estate of
BERNARD DUNEGAN, dec'd.

Ebensburg, Oct. 6, 1887.—3t.

AUDITORS' NOTICE.—

The undersigned having been appointed auditors to report distribution of the fund in the hands of John T. Peterson, administrator of Samuel Eakins, late of Cambria County, deceased, as shown by his first and final account filed and confirmed by the Court of September term, 1887, hereby gives notice that he will sit at his office in Ebensburg on Wednesday, November 23d, 1887, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of attending to the duties of his appointment, when and where all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

E. G. KERR, Aud.

Ebensburg Sept. 29, 1887. 3t.

AUDITORS' NOTICE.—

Having been appointed an auditor to make a distribution of the fund in the hands of Joseph A. Gray, Sheriff of Cambria county, arising from the sale of property of H. C. Garman on writ No. 52, September term, 1887, notice is hereby given that I will attend to the duties of the said appointment at the Arbitration Room in the Court House, Ebensburg, Pa., on Wednesday, November 2d, 1887, at half-past one o'clock, p. m., at which time and place all persons interested must present their claims or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

JOHN F. LINTON, Auditor.

Johnstown, Oct. 6, 1887.

EXECUTORS NOTICE

Estate of Christofer Robine, dec'd. Letters testamentary on the estate of Christopher Robine, late of the borough of Lilly, Cambria county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement to

PETER ROBINE, Jr.
JAMES CALLAHAN.
Executors of Christopher Robine, decd.

Lilly, Pa., September 23d, 1887. 6t.

Orphans' Court Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria County, there will be exposed to Public Sale on the premisis on

SATURDAY, OCT. 22, 1887,

at 1 o'clock P. M., the following real estate, viz:

A certain piece or parcel of land situate in White Township, Cambria County, containing about 23 acres, adjoining lands of Thomas Wilt, Michael Sheehan, Timothy Sheehan and others, being the premises of the late John Sheehan, deceased. Having thereon erected a house and barn.

☞TERMS.—Ten per cent to be paid at the time of sale; balance of the one-third thereof, on confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal payments, at six and nine months thereafter, with interest, to be secured by judgement bonds of purchaser.

ELIZA SHEEHAN,
Administratrix of JOHN SHEEHAN, dec'd.

Sept. 29, 1887. 3t.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.—

Estate of William Tiley, Jr., dec'd.

In the matter of the pettition of Joshua Aurandt for specific performance of contract.

The undersigned appointed commissioner by the Orphans' Court of Cambria County, Pa., to enquire and report to said Court in regard to the same, hereby gives notice that he will sit at his office in the Borough of Ebensburg, in said County and State, on Monday, October 17, 1887, at one o'clock P. M., to discharge the duties of his appointment, when and where all persons interested may appear.

DONALD E. DUFTON, Com.

Sept. 30, 1887. 3t.

Orphans' Court Sale.

BY virtue of an order issuing out of the Orphans' Court of Cambria County to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Exchange Hotel in the borough of Chest Springs, on

FRIDAY, OCT. 28, 1887.

AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

the following described Timber Land, viz:

A certain piece or parcel of unseated land situated in Clearfield township, Cambria county, Pa., bounded on the east by land of John Durbin and Michael Wyrock, on the south by land of John Carlheim and others, on the north by land of Hugh Hagan and John Durbin, containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or less. This land is densely covered with valuable timber.

☞TERMS.—One third of the purchase money to be paid at the confirmation of the sale, and the remainder in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the judgment bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

CELESTINE McMULLEN.
Trustee to sell certain real estate of
MATTHEW McMULLEN, dec'd.

October 6, 1887.—3t.

STRAY NOTICE.

A white and red spotted cow, about 4 years old, wearing a bell with copper rivets in strap, strayed away from the premises of the undersigned on June 15, 1887. A reward will be paid for information of her whereabouts.

EPH. DUNMIRE,
Glen White P. O., Blair Co., Pa.

July 22, 1887.

DOCTORED TO DEATH.

Gratitude to the most beneficent of Americans may cause the reader to patriotically grit his teeth at the following from the Rochester (N. Y.) *Herald*:

A Washington dispatch the other day related how thirty members of the late medical congress met in a social way after one of the sessions. They were elderly men, but progressive, and in sympathy with the modern practice even of their school of generally discarding the lance for promiscuous blood-letting and in giving small in preference to the heroic doses formerly in vogue. One of these old physicians is reported to have "astonished" his hearers with the assertion that General George Washington did not die a natural death, but was killed by his doctors. The statement, it is said, was greeted with the exclamation: "That's a libel." We judge that if these physicians were astonished and indignant over the declaration quoted they were not very well read in the history of Washington's last hours on earth. The story is an old one, whether a libel or not.

But the statements made and quotations given in support of them by the physician who "astonished" his hearers are of much interest. The certificates of Drs. Clark and Dick, who treated Washington in his last illness, show that having been exposed to rain and fatigue on Friday, December 13, 1799, he was attacked that night with pain in the upper and fore part of the throat, coughing, difficulty in swallowing, succeeded by fever and quick and laborious respiration. He took it for a severe cold, and called in one of his servants, a "bleeder," who took from his arm nearly a pint of blood. The account then continues as follows: "The patient was about in that condition until the arrival of his physicians at 10 o'clock next morning—Saturday—when the doctors proceeded to repeat the bleeder's operation, and twice within about four hours took over two pints, or a quart of blood. In the intermin of these two copious bleedings a blister was applied to the part effected, two moderate doses of calomel were given, succeeded by repeated doses of tarter emetic, amounting to five or six grains, with no other effect than a copious discharge from the bowels."

"This was treatment of the heroic kind," interjected the alleged libeler, "which was enough to kill an ordinary well man;" and it was evidently doing the business for the General, for the learned doctors add: "The powers of life seemed now manifestly yielding to the force of the disorder. Blisters were applied to the extremities, together with a cataplasm of bran and vinegar to the throat. Speaking, which was plainful to him from the beginning, now became almost impracticable. Respiration grew more and more contracted and imperfect until 11:30 o'clock on Sunday morning, when, retaining the possession of his intellect, he expired without a strugle."

"No wonder," remarkedthe alleged libeler. "How could he sruggle after losing about all the blood in his body, with huge blisters aiding in the depletion of his vital strength, and his stomach crammed with calomel and tartar emetic so that there was no room for food or fluids, which he should have had to keep up the system? Poor man, how he must have suffered; and he couldn't make them stop their torture, although he seems to have tried to do so. But the medical men certify that after repeated efforts to be understood he succeeded in expressing a desire that he might be permitted to die without interruption. There, my brother doctors, are you convinced? Wasn't that a clear case of malpractice?

Washington was 68 years of age when he died. He was not an old man by any means, especially for one of his physique and prudence. It is probable that with enlightened medical treatment he would have lived at least from five to ten years longer, if his life had not been shortened by what the physician quoted above justly characterized as as malpractice.

Useful Facts for Home use.

Never use for cake milk that has been boiled.

Keep salt in a dry place and cheese in a tin box.

Matches should always be kept in a stone or earthen jar, or in tin.

Common Cheese cloth makes an excellent strainer for acid fruits.

Eating onions and horseradish is claimed to relieve dropsical swellings

A paste of plaster of paris and water will fasten on the cover to an inkstand.

A cloth wrung out of cold water and wound around the neck is said to be good for a sore throat.

It is claimed by some housewives that a little kerosene added to boiled starch will impart a nice gloss.

Nothing better can be applied to a severe cut or bruise than cold turpentine; it will give relief almost instantly.

Lime water is good for chilblains. Use strong and hot. A saturated solution of alum water, used hot, is also a curative.

To remove machine oil from cotton goods rub the spots with hard soap and soft water as soon as they are observed, and they can easily be taken out.

If any poison is swallowed drink instantly half a glass of cool water, with a heaping teaspoonful each of common salt and ground mustard stirred into it.

An excellent salve for bruises is the following: Take the leaves of catnip and bruise with salt pork in a mortar, or with a rolling pin. If applied to flesh wounds and bruises of any kind it will at once allay the inflammation.

If you have pictures hanging against an outer wall protect them from any possible damp by covering the backs with sheet lead or else keep them from contact with the wall by corks fastened to lower ends of the frames.

HAPPY is he who has learned to do the plain duty of the moment quickly and cheerfully, wherever and whatever it may be.

KASKINE
THE NEW QUININE.

Science emerging from Darkness

GIVES
GOOD APPETITE
STRENGTH,
QUIET NERVES,
HAPPY DAYS,
SWEET SLEEP.

A POWERFUL TONIC,
that the most delicate stomach will bear.
A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS PROSTRATION,
and all Germ Diseases.

The most scientific and successful Blood Purifier. Superior to quinine.

Mr. John C. Scarborough, Selma, N. C., writes: "I got malaria in the Southern army and for a dozen years suffered from its debilitating effects. I was terribly run down when I heard of Kaskine, the new quinine. It helped me at once. I gained 35 pounds. Have not had such good health in 20 years."

Other letters of a similar character from prominent individuals, which stamp Kaskine as a remedy of undoubted merit, will be sent on application.

Letters from the above persons, giving full details will be sent on application.

Kaskine can be taken without any special medical advice. $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.
THE KASKINE CO., 54 Warren St., New York.

SINE'S SYRUP WATCHES YOU SLEEP

DR. SINE'S SYRUP CURES COUGHS AND COLDS.

"Rough on Rats."
clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs.

Heart Pains.
Palpitation, dropsical swellings, dizziness, indigestion, headache, sleeplessness cured by "Wells' Health Renewer."

"Rough on Corns."
Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick complete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

"Buchu-Paiba."
Quick, complete cure, all kidney, bladder and urinary diseases, scalding, irritation, stone, gravel, catarrh of the bladder. $1. Druggists.

Bed-Bugs, Flies.
Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

Thin People.
"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, impotence, sexual debility. $1.

"Rough on Pain."
Cures cholera, colic, cramps, diarrhea, aches, pains, sprains, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism. 20c. Rough on Pain Plasters. 15c.

Mothers.
If you are failing, broken, worn out and nervous, use "Wells' Health Renewer." $1. Druggists.

Life Preserver.
If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots.

"Rough on Piles."
Cures piles or hemorrhoids, itching, protruding, bleeding, internal or other. Internal and external remedy in each package. Sure cure, 50c. Druggists.

Pretty Women.
Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity, don't fail to try "Wells' Health Renewer."

"Rough on Itch."
"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ring-worm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains.

"Rough on Catarrh."
Corrects offensive odors at once. Complete cure of worst chronic, also unequaled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath. 50c.

The Hope of the Nation.
Children, slow in development, puny, scrawny and delicate, use "Wells' Health Renewer."

Catarrh of the Bladder.
Stinging, irritation, inflammation, all kidney and urinary complaints cured by "Buchu-Paiba." $1

"Water Bugs, Roaches."
"Rough on Rats" clears them out, also beetles, ants.

For Neuralgia
For Neuralgia
For Neuralgia
For Neuralgia
For Rheumatism
For Rheumatism
For Rheumatism
For Rheumatism
For a Lame Back
For a Lame Back
For a Lame Back
For a Lame Back
Doctor Thomas' Eclectric Oil
Doctor Thomas' Eclectric Oil
Doctor Thomas' Eclectric Oil
Doctor Thomas' Eclectric Oil

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
PRICE 50c. and $1.00.
FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Prop'rs, BUFFALO, N. Y.

DR. SELLERS'
OVER 1000000
BOTTLES SOLD AND NEVER
FAILS TO CURE COUGHS, COLDS,
THROAT AND ALL LUNG TROUBLES.
ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT. PRICE
25 CTS.
COUGH SYRUP.

DON'T FORGET THAT
DR. LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER
ALWAYS CURES PIMPLES, BOILS, SORE EYES,
MALARIA, MERCURIAL AND ALL BLOOD DISEASES.
R. E. SELLERS & CO. PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

This Magazine portrays American thought and life from ocean to ocean, is filled with pure high-class literature, and can be safely welcomed in any family circle.

PRICE 25c. OR $3 A YEAR BY MAIL.

Sample Copy of current number mailed upon receipt of 25 cts.; back numbers, 15 cts.

Premium List with either.

Address:
R. T. BUSH & SON, Publishers,
130 & 132 Pearl St., N. Y.

GET UP CLUBS.

Ebensburg & Cresson R. R. Schedule.

LEAVES—NORTHWARD.

	No. 1. A. M.	No. 2. A. M.	No. 3. P. M.
Cresson,	9.00	11.10	5.25
Luckett,	9.07	11.20	5.35
Munster,	9.14	11.29	5.42
Noel,	9.19	11.35	5.48
Kaylor,	9.24	11.41	5.53
Bradley,	9.30	11.47	6.02
Ebensburg,	9.40	12.01	6.15

LEAVES—SOUTHWARD.

	No. 1. A. M.	No. 2. A. M.	No. 3. P. M.
Ebensburg,	7.05	10.00	3.00
Bradley,	7.15	10.09	3.15
Kaylor,	7.21	10.15	3.24
Noel,	7.25	10.20	3.30
Munster,	7.30	10.25	3.38
Luckett,	7.36	10.32	3.45
Cresson,	7.45	10.40	4.00

Cresson and Coalport R. R. Schedule.

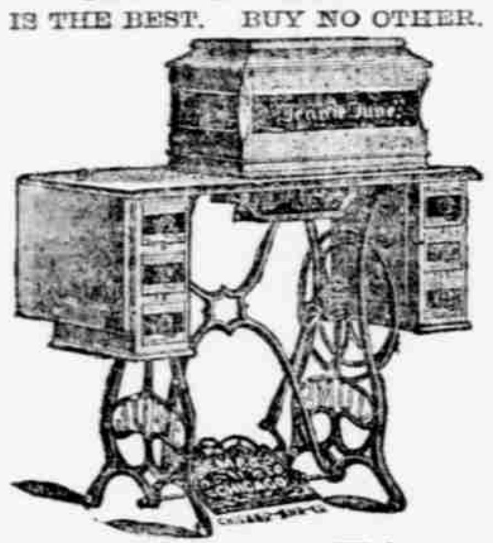
LEAVES—NORTHWARD.

	Mail A. M.	Exp. P. M.
Cresson,	9.10	5.20
Wildwood	9.28	5.33
Dawson,	9.32	5.36
Amsbry,	9.43	5.44
Ashville,	9.52	5.51
Millside,	10.00	5.57
Dysarts,	10.06	6.01
Condron,	10.10	6.05
Dean,	10.16	6.09
Frugality,	10.27	6.17
Shirley,	10.35	6.23
Fallen Timber,	10.37	6.25
Flynn City,	10.49	6.31
Coalport,	11.01	6.43
Rosebud,	11.04	6.45
Irvona,	11.10	6.50

LEAVES SOUTHWARD.

	Mail P. M.	Exp. A. M.
Irvona,	2.30	7.00
Rosebud,	2.36	7.05
Coalport,	2.38	7.07
Flyn City,	2.48	7.16
Fallen Timber,	2.57	7.25
Shirley,	3.00	7.27
Frugality,	3.06	7.32
Dean,	3.15	7.41
Condron,	3.20	7.45
Dysart,	3.24	7.49
Millside,	3.28	7.52
Ashville,	3.35	8.00
Amsbry,	3.42	8.05
Dawson,	3.52	8.14
Wildwood,	3.55	8.17
Cresson,	4.10	8.30

THE NEW AND ELEGANT
—HIGH ARM—
"JENNIE JUNE"
SEWING MACHINE
IS THE BEST. BUY NO OTHER.



The LADIES' FAVORITE, because it is LIGHT RUNNING and does such beautiful work. Agents' Favorite, because it is a quick and easy seller.

AGENTS WANTED IN UNOCCUPIED TERRITORY.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

JUNE MANUFACTURING CO.
Cor. La Salle Avenue and Ontario Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.

MARVELOUS PRICES!
BOOKS FOR THE MILLION

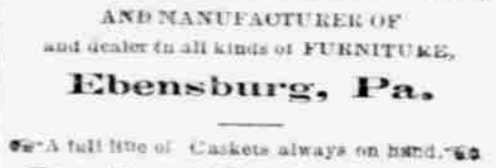
Complete Novels and Other Works, by Famous Authors, Almost Given Away. The following books are published in neat pamphlet form, and all are printed from **good type upon good paper.** They treat of a great variety of subjects, and we think no one can examine the list without finding therein many that he or she would like to possess. In cloth-bound form these books would cost **$1.00 each.** Each book is complete in itself.

1. **The Widow Bedott Papers.** This is the book over which your grandmothers laughed till they cried, and it is just as funny to-day as it ever was.
2. **Winter Evening Recreations,** a large collection of Acting Charades, Tableaux, Games, Puzzles, etc., for social gatherings, private theatricals, and evenings at home.
3. **Back to the Old Home.** A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Hidden Perils."
4. **Dialogues, Recitations and Readings,** a large and choice collection for school exhibitions and public and private entertainments.
5. **The Standard Letter Writer** for Ladies and Gentlemen, a complete guide to correspondence, giving plain directions for the composition of letters of every kind, with innumerable forms and examples.
6. **The Frozen Deep.** A thrilling Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White," etc.
7. **Red Court Farm.** An interesting Novel. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne," etc.
8. **The Lady of the Lake.** By Sir Walter Scott. "The Lady of the Lake" is a romance in verse, and of all the works of Scott none is more beautiful than this.
9. **In Cupid's Net.** A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
10. **Amos Barton.** A Novel. By George Eliot, author of "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss," etc.
11. **Lady Gwendoline's Dream.** A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne," etc.
12. **The Mystery of the Holly Tree.** A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
13. **The Budget of Wit, Humor and Fun,** a large collection of the funny stories, sketches, anecdotes, poems and jokes.
14. **John Bowerbank's Wife.** A Novel. By Miss Mulock, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," etc.
15. **The Gray Woman.** A Novel. By Mrs. Gaskell, author of "Mary Barton," etc.
16. **Sixteen Complete Stories** by Popular Authors, embracing love, humorous and detective stories, stories of society life, of adventure, of railway life, etc., all very interesting.
17. **Jasper Dane's Secret.** A Novel. By Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Aurora Floyd," etc.
18. **Fancy Work for Home Adornment,** an entirely new work upon this subject, containing easy and practical instructions for making fancy baskets, wall pockets, brackets, needle work, embroidery, etc., etc., profusely and elegantly illustrated.
19. **Grimm's Fairy Stories for the Young.** The finest collection of fairy stories published. The children are delighted with them.
20. **Manual of Etiquette** for Ladies and Gentlemen, a guide to politeness and good breeding, giving the rules of modern etiquette for all occasions.
21. **Useful Knowledge for the Million,** a handy book of useful information for all, upon many and various subjects.
22. **The Home Cook Book and Family Physician,** containing hundreds of excellent cooking recipes, hints to housekeepers, telling how to cure all common ailments by simple home remedies.
23. **Manners and Customs in Far Away Lands,** a very interesting and instructive book of travels, describing the peculiar life, habits, manners and customs of the people of foreign countries.
24. **57 Popular Ballads.** Same size as sheet music. Words of all the old and new songs.
25. **Called Back.** A Novel. By Hugh Conway.
26. **At the World's Mercy.** A Novel. By Florence Warden, author of "The House on the Marsh," etc.
27. **Mildred Trevanion.** A Novel. By "The Duchess," author of "Molly Bawn," etc.
28. **Dark Days.** A Novel. By the author of "Called Back."
29. **Shadows on the Snow.** A Novel. By B. L. Farjeon, author of "Bread-and-Cheese-and-Kisses," etc.
30. **Leoline.** A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Brenda Yorke," etc.
31. **Gabriel's Marriage.** A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "No Name," etc.
32. **Reaping the Whirlwind.** A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Old Middleton's Money," etc.
33. **Dudley Carleon.** A Novel. By Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Lady Audley's Secret," etc.
34. **A Golden Dawn.** A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne," etc.
35. **Valerie's Fate.** A Novel. By Mrs. Alexander, author of "The Wooing O't," etc.
36. **Sister Rose.** A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White," etc.
37. **Anne.** A Novel. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne," etc.
38. **The Laurel Bush.** A Novel. By Miss Mulock, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," etc.
39. **Robinson Crusoe.** A thrilling narrative by Daniel De Foe, describing the adventures of a castaway in the South Pacific Ocean.
40. **How to Make Poultry Pay.** A practical and instructive series of articles by Mr. P. H. Jacobs, Poultry Editor of "The Farm and Garden," Phila. Illustrated.
41. **Parlor Magic and Chemical Experiments,** a book which tells how to perform hundreds of amusing tricks in magic and instructive experiments with simple agents.
42. **Gems of the Poets,** containing charming selections from Tennyson, Longfellow, Whittier, Byron, Shelley, Moore, Bryant, and many others.
43. **Building Plans for Practical, Low-cost Houses,** a full description and plans of Eight modern houses, ranging in price from $500 to $4500. Illustrated.
44. **Anecdotes of Public Men**—Washington, Franklin, Webster, Clay, Tilden, Lincoln, Scott, Grant, Garfield, Gladstone, Butler, Hancock, Lee, and all the leading men of the country.
45. **Æsop's Fables.** The work of an ancient genius. Children have read them for centuries and grown people quote them every day.

OUR UNEQUALED OFFER.

We have arranged with the publishers of these books to furnish the whole forty-five with one year's subscription to our paper for **$1.95**; or we will send any five for **25 cts.**, or the whole forty-five for **$1.50.** Address all orders to publishers of **"FREEMAN,"** Ebensburg, Pa.

ROBERT EVANS,



UNDERTAKER,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
and dealer in all kinds of FURNITURE,
Ebensburg, Pa.

A full line of Caskets always on hand.
Bodies Embalmed
WHEN REQUIRED.
Apr 30 '86

ADVERTISERS by addressing GEORGE P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., New York, can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of Advertising in American Newspapers. **100-page pamphlet, 10c**

Strawberry Culture.

The condition necessary to get an abundance of fruit with little trouble, are; Unshaded, rich, deep, mellow soil; free from grass, sorrel, and other like propagating roots. If the plants are set out in the spring they will be in full bearing the next year. Set them in a line about a foot apart. The rows should be four feet apart. Have the paths a few inches higher than the center of the row, to incline the showers toward the plants. Keep the ground free from weeds till the plants multiply and cover a width of about fifteen inches. Most of the weeds will then be crowded out. Keep both weeds and plants out of the paths. Push runners back, letting them run over plants that have taken root. In winter they die and help to protect those that have rooted from the injury of frequent freezing and thawing.

Before heavy frosts set in cover still further with leaves, fine seedless hay, or chopped straw. In spring remove so much of this covering as has not settled between the plants. After the plants are toughened by exposure to the sun and air it will increase the size and amount of fruit if the small and less stocky plants are pulled out; but a fair supply of fruit can be abtained without even this trouble. If the paths are mulched with leaves, fine hay, or straw the plants will better stand a drouth. The mulch will also keep down the weeds, and if extended under the edge of the rows, will keep the fruit clean.

Poultry must not be allowed to intrude. A short pole with an old coat and hat hung upon it, just before the ripening of the fruit, will keep the birds away.

After the fruit is gathered, early in July, remove mulch from the paths. Save this for covering plants in the fall. Then cut away all the plants from one side of each row, thus destroying fully one-half of the plants. Plow deep or thoroughly spade up this cleared space, working in plenty of well-rotted manure. Rake off any old roots liable to catch. Manage always to keep the paths a few inches higher than the center of the rows, but the newly prepared side should meet the old enough higher to allow for settling. When the runners get started it is well to turn those inclined another way toward the new side, and in case of severe drouth to place a handful of soil on some of them near the joints to insure enough taking root.

In the second year serve the other side of the rows in a similar manner. Thus the plants may be renewed, season after season, without loss of ground or time in setting out new plants.

This method of culture is recommended to those having but little time to spare, who think raising strawberries mysterious and difficult. Any farmer or gardener so situated as to carry out these directions, can, by thus cultivating eight or ten rods of rows, raise bushels of this delicious and wholesome fruit. Those having more time should study the various other methods, from each of which some valuable points may be gained.

The Breeding Mare.

To raise a good colt every year, says the *Practical Farmer*, is making a good investment. Like every other kind of stock, rearing it must be done well. The mare can work just as well as not if good sense is the driver. She must not be hurried or put to straining work. She should not be made to plow where there are fast stones and alongside of a fast-walking and go-ahead mate. Two mares in foal work the best together. The breeding mare should have time at noon to lie down a half hour and rest. She should have oats and bran for her food, and never be heated before or after the foal comes. It does her good to stop a few minutes while the driver is taking care of a stone or repairing the fence. We have known a farmer to do all of his spring's work with a pair of breeding mares, and raise two fine colts. He was never in a hurry, but his work was always well up. When the colts get to be 3 years old they may be put in a half day and "spell" the mare. Put the breeding mare in a box stall where she will be comfortable and the colt will be safe if she chances to drop it in the night. If the hired man kicks the mare, kick him off the place. Such outrages have been practiced on the mares and the result was the loss of the foal. Under all circumstances there should be gentleness.

Beavers Cutting Down Trees.

Landing at various points on the bank, the rasp of their teeth, as they gnawed through the firs and alders, was soon succeeded by the crash of falling timbers, as the trees succumbed to their brisk attacks. And here was first manifest a lack of that human reason attributed to these animals by so many writers. Instead of always cutting the tree upon the lower side, so that it would fall toward the water, they attacked it upon whichever side the shape of the ground or the growth of the bushes around made it most convenient, and, as a consequence, the trees fell in all directions—some up the hill, some down and some across.

The large majority, it is true, fell down hill, and the reason was plainly apparent upon a daylight examination, as fully 90 per cent. of them on both sides of the valley (and the same statement holds true of all those mountain gorges which we have seen) leaned in in that direction; a fact probably due not only to the common vegetable instinct of reaching out toward light and an open space, but also by the pressure, each succeeding spring, of the sliding snow upon the upper side. That "high water mark of civilization," the division of labor, was seen here in full force, for while one set of laborers confined themselves to felling the trees, another set lopped off the branches and divided the trunks into sections of the right length.

THE Golden Rule Covers all duties to ourselves as well as to others, for we cannot injure ourselves without injury to others.

RULED BY PREJUDICE.

Few persons realize how thoroughly they are controlled by prejudice even to their own disadvantage. For many years the treatment of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica and headache has been by some outward application, and, therefore, without stopping to think that the origin of these troubles *must*, from necessity, be internal, the weary sufferer continues to rub, rub and find no relief. Athlophoros is taken internally, and as a proof that this is the correct principle, it cures surely and quickly. The statement of those who *have been cured* ought to convince the incredulous.

C. F. Bruce, Metuchen, N. J., says: "My mother had the rheumatism in her heart, and was cured by Athlophoros. She says there is no medicine like it."

James W. Reed, 4638 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa., says: "My mother, although 77 years of age, was entirely cured by the use of Athlophoros."

Miss Carrie Patten, Eagle Village, N. Y., says: "My mother was nearly a cripple in her arms, not having been able to dress nor scarcely able to feed herself for three months, being in severe pain most of the time. The acute pain ceased after taking three bottles of Athlophoros, but she continued to take it until all signs of rheumatism were gone; having taken 27 bottles in all. She has not taken any since last May, and can use her arms as well as ever. A number of friends have taken it, and in every case it has given satisfaction. In case of sick headache, it gives almost immediate relief."

John M. Wolcott, Piffard, N. Y., says: "I got a bottle of Athlophoros for a friend. She at once gained rapidly, and has not been troubled with the rheumatism since."

Every druggist should keep Athlophoros and Athlophoros Pills, but where they cannot be bought of the druggist the Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall St., New York, will send either (carriage paid) on receipt of regular price, which is $1.00 per bottle for Athlophoros and 50c. for Pills.

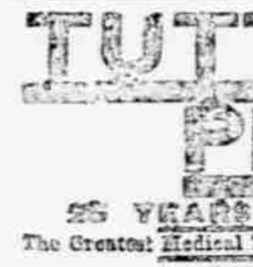
For liver and kidney diseases, dyspepsia, indigestion, weakness, nervous debility, diseases of women, constipation, headache, impure blood, &c., Athlophoros Pills are unequaled. 9

BUY YOUR
CANDEE
RUBBER
BOOTS
—AND—
SHOES
OF
—H. CHILDS & CO.,—
Wholesale Agents,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Agents Wanted Everywhere,
ELEGANT PORTRAITS!

Enlarged and finished in oil colors, from any kind of a small picture. No experience required: four orders a day gives the agent $50 weekly profit. Send for terms and full particulars. **$2.00 outfit free.**
H. W. KELLEY, 711 Sansom St.,
(Mention this Paper.) **Phila., Pa.**

FREE TO YOU.



For 25 cents we will send the FAMILY VISITOR for SIX months. This paper has been published five years, contains 32 columns of valuable reading, embracing illustrated stories, poetry, hints and helps for the household, practical recipes, ladies' fancy work, and other features. In addition we will send free by mail a Linen and Stationery Marker, consisting of a handsome Rubber Initial mounted on a handle, and a bottle of Indelible Ink and Pad, packed in a strong neat box. This is an invaluable little article and marks linen and stationery beautifully and indelibly. Mark your collars, cuffs and household linen. Can be used to stamp notepaper and envelopes, and as a design to embroider by. Will not blur or gum; perfectly clear, black and indelible; will not wash or boil out. State what initial you want when ordering. Address at once, sending 25c. in stamps or Postal Note, and receive paper and premium by return mail. THE FAMILY VISITOR, Philadelphia, Penna.

ROAD TO RUIN

a beautiful Temperance Picture. Old and young may look at it and constantly discern new beauties. Shows the first step, first drink, wages of death, curse of drinking, destroyer of homes, signing the pledge, reformation, and the nature and effects of drinking, with much valuable and useful information. Endorsed by Mrs. Frances E. Willard and others of the W. C. T. U. It is not a cheap, worthless thing, but a genuine work of art. Printed in six colors on plate paper, 22x28, mounted on rollers ready to hang on the wall. AGENTS WANTED. There is nothing like it. The field is clear. Temperance people everywhere will buy and encourage the selling of it. Simply show it and it sells itself. Satisfy yourself and send 50c. for sample copy and terms to agents. Address H. W. KELLEY, 711 Sansom St., Phil'a, Pa. Mention this paper.

TUTT'S PILLS
25 YEARS IN USE.
The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!
SYMPTOMS OF A
TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

NOT DEAD YET!
VALLIE LUTTRINGER,
MANUFACTURER OF
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE
AND TIN ROOFING,

Respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public in general to the fact that he is still carrying on business at the old stand opposite the Mountain House, Ebensburg, and is prepared to supply from a large stock, or manufacturing to order, any article in his line, from the smallest to the largest, in the best manner and at the lowest living prices.

No penitentiary work either made or sold at this establishment.

TIN ROOFING a SPECIALTY.

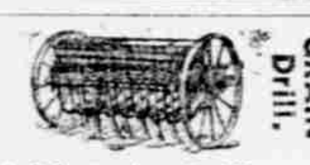
Give me a call and satisfy yourselves as to my work and prices. V. LUTTRINGER.
Ebensburg, April 13, 1883-tf.

Important to Canvassers.

WANTED—Live Canvassers in every county in the United States to sell FOX'S PATENT REVERSIBLE SAD IRON, which combines two Sad Irons, Polisher, Fluter, &c., one iron doing the work of an entire set of ordinary irons. Is self-heating by gas or alcohol lamp. **DOES AWAY WITH HOT KITCHENS.** Price moderate. A large and lasting income insured to good canvassers. Address, for circulars, &c., FOX SAD IRON CO., 95 Reade St., N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED to canvass for one of the largest, oldest-established, best known Nurseries in the country. Most liberal terms. Unequaled facilities. Prices low. Geneva Nursery. Established 1846. W. & T. SMITH, Geneva, N.Y.

The Pennsylvania Force-Feed



Fertilizer GRAIN Drill.

Warranted the most perfect Force-Feed Fertilizer Drill in existence. Send for circular.
A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.

The New Law as to Costs.

The law approved May 19th, 1887, "providing for the payment of costs, in criminal cases by the proper county," is likely to have important results, some satisfactory and others the reverse. The act stipulates "that the costs of prosecution accompanying every case of misdemeanor in any of the Courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of this Commonwealth shall, on the termination of the prosecution by the bill of indictment being ignored by the grand jury, or by a verdict of a traverse jury, and sentence of the court thereon, be immediately chargable to and paid by the proper county: Provided, that the county shall be liable only for the costs of such witnesses as the District Attorney shall certifiy were subpœnaed by his order and were in attendance and necessary to the trial of the case."

Also, "that when the record in any criminal case shall have been removed by writ of certiorari or otherwise to the Supreme Court for review, and shall have been therein disposed of, the necessary expenses of the District Attorney in connection therewith, including a reasonable compensation for his services, to be fixed by the court in addition to the regular fee now allowed him by law for trying the case in the lower court, shall be paid by the proper county; and the cost of the officers, including the costs of the Justice of the Peace and Constable, and all cases of wife desertion and surety of the peace shall be be chargeable to and paid by the proper county as soon as the case is disposed of by the order of the court; and it shall be the duty of the District Attorney and County Commissioners to use all due dilligence to collect the costs, in every case mentioned in this act, from the party made liable therefore by the sentence or order of the court, and to pay the same into the county treasury."

In all such cases, heretofor, the county has not been required to pay the costs decreed against either prosecutor or defendant until one or other of the latter had paid the amount into the county treasury. Under the new rule, however, as above quoted, a very considerable sum of money, in addition to the already large aggregate of expenditure required for the purpose, must be paid out by the County Treasurer, and much of this outlay will likely never be made good to the county. But the Commissioners, who, with the District Attorney, are enjoined in the act "to use all due dilligence to collect the costs in every case mentioned in the act from the party or parties made liable therefor," are not likely to sit quietly and see the county mulcted—or rather swindled—in such a manner. On the contrary, it is probable that they may proceed by capias against any and all prosecutors or defendants who have been directed by either the grand jury or court to pay costs, and make them disgorge if they possess property, real or personal, from the sale of which said costs can be realized.

While, therefore, the compelling of the county to pay the costs in the first place may, for a time, add to the deluge of cases sent up by the Justices and Aldermen that never should be sent up, the vigorous action of the Commissioners will be likely, in the long run, to make both prosecutors and defendants more chary of "going to court." When they know that, if the costs be decreed against them, the Commissioners will compell them to pay or sell their property, of whatever character, to make the county whole in the transaction, they will be disposed to seek some easier and cheaper method of settling their disputes. There is a law under which a jury of six may be empannelled by an alderman to try a certain class of petty cases. That law will, with the changes in the statute may prove a good thing. For a time it will bring profit to the Sheriff and Justices and witnesses, at big expense to the county, and much consequent worriment to the District Attorney and Commissioners, but ultimately the profit is fairly likely to be for the litigants, in that it will impel them to be less frequently litigants.

Saving Seed Corn.

The importanc of saving seed corn by careful selection has been preached from time to time out of date, and repeated experiment has proven the necessity for care in the storing of the corn selected for seed. In sections where short seasons prevail early varieties are desirable, hence earliness ought to be promoted even in sorts already early by selecting such from stalks that first ripen their ears. The importance of choosing fair-sized, well-developed ears, taken from stalks which bore at least two ears, is apparent to every one who has given the subject any thought.

In the selection of seed corn too much care cannot be exercised in keeping a well-established and desirable variety pure. It should be borne in mind that two sorts growing within a quarter of a mile of one another are liable to mix, hence it is not wise to save seed from such corn.

There does not appear to be any safer, easier or better mode of saving corn for seed than the old time one of pulling back and braiding the husks of twenty or more ears together, and then hanging these braided strands from the rafters of a corn house, a smoke house, the attic or other dry place. The corn must be kept dry and out of the reach of rats and mice. It is a wise plan to select only the perfectly matured ears for seed; these dry more quickly and are not so liable to mold. Not a few farmers always plan to hang their seed between the rafters of their smoke houses, believing that, in addition to the dry atmosphere there found, the smoke that permeates the kernels acts as a preventive to insect pests after the seed is planted.

Grapes for Changeable Weather.

The effect of changeable weather on ladies of delicate constitutions is very depressing and serious, and something strengthening is needed to assist nature in withstanding the strain. Nothing more effective can be found than Speer's Port, Burgundy and Claret Wines, which are in general use in the New York and other hospitals. For sale by druggists.

How's
Your Liver?

Is the Oriental salutation, knowing that good health cannot exist without a healthy Liver. When the Liver is torpid the Bowels are sluggish and constipated, the food lies in the stomach undigested, poisoning the blood; frequent headache ensues; a feeling of lassitude, despondency and nervousness indicate how the whole system is deranged. Simmons Liver Regulator has been the means of restoring more people to health and happiness by giving them a healthy Liver than any agency known on earth. It acts with extraordinary power and efficacy.

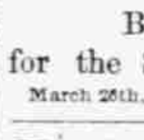
NEVER BEEN DISAPPOINTED.

As a general family remedy for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Constipation, etc., I hardly ever use anything else, and have never been disappointed in the effect produced; it seems to be almost a perfect cure for all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.
W. J. McElroy, Macon, Ga.

SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE'S ACADEMY, For Young Men and Boys, Media, Penn

12 miles from Philadelphia. Fixed price covers every expense, even books, &c. No extra charges. No incidental expenses. No examination for admission. Twelve experienced teachers, all men, and all graduates. Special opportunities for apt students to advance rapidly. Special drill for dull and backward boys. Patrons or students may select any studies or choose the regular English, Scientific, Business, Classical or Civil Engineering course. Students fitted at Media Academy are now in Harvard, Yale, Princeton and ten other Colleges and Polytechnic Schools. 10 students sent to college in 1883, 15 in 1884, 10 in 1885, 10 in 1886. A graduating class in the commercial department every year. A Physical and Chemical Laboratory, Gymnasium and Ball Ground. 1500 vols. added to the Library in 1883. Media has seven churches and a temperance charter which prohibits the sale of all intoxicating drinks. For new illustrated circular address the Principal and Proprietor, SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, A. M., (Harvard Graduate) Media, Pa.

PARKER'S
HAIR BALSAM



the popular favorite for dressing the hair, Restoring color when gray, and preventing Dandruff. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

PARKER'S TONIC

The best Cough Cure you can use, And the best preventive known for Consumption. It cures bodily pains, and all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Urinary Organs and all Female Complaints. The feeble and sick, struggling against disease, and slowly drifting towards the grave, will in most cases recover their health by the timely use of PARKER'S TONIC, but delay is dangerous. Take it in time. Sold by all Druggists in large bottles at $1.00.

HINDERCORNS

The safest, surest, quickest and best cure for Corns, Bunions, Warts, Moles, Callouses, &c. Hinders their further growth. Stops all pain. Gives no trouble. Makes the feet comfortable. Hindercorns cures when everything else fails. Sold by Druggists at 15c. Hiscox & Co., N. Y.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS & SLEIGHS

Carriage Making in all its Branches.
Painting, Trimming

and REPAIRING of all kinds done on the SHORTEST NOTICE and the LOWEST PRICES. Also, Planing, Sawing and Wood Turning with improved machinery. Also, all kinds of heavy work done. Carriage smith shop connected with the establishment. All parties trusting me with work will be honor ably dealt with. All work warranted.
D. M. CRUTE.
Ebensburg, October 24, 1884.

Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York, Pa.
Farquhar's Standard Engines & Saw Mills.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

Address A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE,
LORETTO, PA,
IN CHARGE OF
FRANCISCAN BROTHERS.
Board and Tuition
for the Scholastic Year, $200.
March 26th, 1886. tf.

YOU CAN FIND THIS PAPER on file in Pittsburgh at the Advertising Bureau of our authorized Agents, REMINGTON BROS. who will contract for advertising at lowest rates.

INTENDING ADVERTISERS should address
GEORGE P. ROWELL & CO.,
10 Spruce Street, New York City.
For Select List of 1,000 Newspapers.
Will be sent free on application.
Jan. 14 '87.

THE PLUMED KNIGHT. For $1.00 we will send, post paid, 50 Extra Fine Cigars of the above brand.
SCHWARTZ & KLINE, Robesonia, Pa.
Jan. 14, '87.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

WE want SALESMEN everywhere, local and traveling, to sell our goods. Will pay good salary and all expenses. Write for terms at once, and state salary wanted. STANDARD SILVERWARE COMPANY, Boston, Mass.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good.
Use in time. Sold by druggists.

ESSENTIAL OILS.
WINTERGREEN, PEPPERMINT, PENNY ROYAL, SPEARMINT, &c.

of prime quality, bought in any quantity for cash on delivery, free of brokerage, commission, storage, &c., by
DODGE & OLCOTT,
Importers and exporters, 86 William st., New York

SALESMEN WANTED

to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock! Steady employment guaranteed. SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Apply at once, stating age. CHASE BROTHERS COMPANY.
(Refer to this paper.) Rochester, N. Y.

Penn'a Agri'l Works.

Steam Engines, Saw Mills, Hay Presses, Stump Pullers and Standard Agricultural Implements generally. Send for Catalogue.
A. B. FARQUHAR & SON, York, Pa. 41

Elephant Wit.

A correspondent of *Nature* reports that the elephants in Central Park are often seen to cover their backs with new-mown grass, taking it up by the trunkful and carefully thatching themselves against the sun's rays. And another correspondent of the same journal sends the following statements, which render it necessary to revise the old saying that man is the only animal that uses tools:

"One evening, soon after my arrival in Eastern Assam, and while the five elephants were being fed opposite the bungalo, I observed a young and lately caught one step up to a bamboo fence, and quietly pull up one of the stakes. Placing it under his foot, it broke off a piece with its trunk, and, after lifting it to its mouth, threw it away. It repeated this act twice or thrice, and then drew another stake. Seeing that the bamboo was old and dry, I aked the reason of this, and was told to wait and see what the elephant would do.

"At last it seemed to get a piece that suited him, and holding it in its trunk firmly, and stepping the left fore-leg well forward, it passed the piece of bamboo under the armpit, so to speak, and began to scratch with some force.

"My surprise reached its climax, when I saw a large elephant-leech fal to the ground, quite six inches long, and thick as one's finger, and which, from its position, could not be easily detatched without this scraper, which was deliberately made by the elephant. I subsequently found that this was a common occurrence. Such scrapers are used by every elephant daily.

"On another occasion, when traveling at a time of the year when the large flies are so tormenting to an elephant, I noticed that the one I rode had no fan or whisp to beat them off with. The driver, at my order, slackened pace and allowed her to go to the side of the road, when for some moments she moved along, rummaging the smaller jungle on the banks. At last she came to a cluster of young shoots well branched, and after feeling among them and selecting one, raised her trunk and neatly stripped down the stem, taking off all the lower branches, and leaving a fine bunch on top. She deliberately cleaned it down several times, and then laying hold at the lower end broke off a beautiful fan, or switch, about five feet long, handle included. With this she kept the flies at bay, flapping them off on each side.

"Say what we may, these are both really bona fide implements, each intelligently made for a dinite purpose."

Pickles.

Pickled cucumbers are wholesome and palatable. I do not mean those purchased from the grocers, which are generally put up in England with manufactured vinegar that is slow poison, but grown, pickled and put up at home, with home-made cider. Here is an excellent recipe which quickly converts the cucumbers into crisp, appetizing pickles, not affected by season or climate. To each hundred of cucumbers, put a pint of salt, and pour on boiling water sufficient to cover the whole. Cover them tight to prevent the steam from escaping, and in this condition let them stand twenty-four hours. They are then to be taken out, and after being wiped perfectly dry, care being taken that the skin is not broken, placed in the jar in which they are to be kept. Boiling vinegar [if spice is to be used it should be boiled with the vinegar] is then to be put to them, the jar closed tight, and in a fortnight delicious, hard pickles are produced, as green as the day they were upon vines.

To Examine a Horse.

A good horse will always show well standing at rest. The man showing a horse for sale who keeps the animal constantly stepping about to show off, is to be looked upon with suspicion. The best time to examine a horse is when he is at rest. It is then when his weak points can be seen. If the horse "flies up" at some object on the ground, nearsightedness may be suspected. If brought from a dark stable suddenly into the light, and the light oppresses him, his eyes are weak. His gait and speed should both be tested by actual service. At rest, if the horse is sound, he will stand square upon his limbs, without moving any of them, the feet being placed flat on the ground, and all his legs plump and naturally placed. If one foot be thrown forward, with toe pointing to the ground, and the heel raised, or if the foot be lifted from the ground, and the weight taken from it, disease or tenderness may be expected.

The Ages of Animals.

The elephant lives 100 years and upward; rhinoceros, 20; camel, 100; lion, 25 to 70; tiger, leopard, jaguar, and hyena (in confinement), about 25; beaver, 50; deer, 10; wolf, 20; fox, 14 to 16; llama, 15; chamois, 25; monkey and batboon, 16 to 18; hare, 8; squirrel, 7; rabbit, 7; swine, 25, stag, under 50; horse, 30; ass, 30; sheep, under 10; cow, 20; ox, 30; swan, parrot, and raven, 200; eagle, 100; goose, 80; hen and pigeon, 10 16; hawk, 30 to 40; crane, 24; blackbird, 10 to 12; peacock, 20; pelican, 40 to 50; thrush 8 to 10; wren, 2 to 3; nightingale, 15; linnet, 14 to 23; goldfinch, 20 to 24; redbreast, 10 to 12; skylark, 10 to 30; titlark; 4 to 6; chaffinch, 20 to 24; starling 10 to 12; carp, 70 to 150; pike, 30 to 40; salmon, 16; codfish, 14 to 17; eel, 10; crocodile, 100; tortoise, 100 to 200; whale (estimated), 1,000; queen bees live 4 years drones, 4 months; worker bees 6 months.

Fruit Eaters and Doctors.

We were struck recently by the remarks of a doctor friend of ours, who said no one thing will do so much to make people independent of the medical profession as the daily free use of fruit. He had noticed that those farmers in whose families fruit was regularly and largely consumed seldom needed his services. We thought what a pity that every farmer in the land could not be convinced of these truths. It is a deplorable fact that farmers' families do not enjoy the robust health that country air and out-door life, with plenty of exercise, should give.